Newport Mercury.

HOPE

THE OLDEST PAPER IN AMERICA. ESTABLISHED BY FRANKLIN 1758.

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The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

182 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

☞ Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Local Matters.

We have been hearing much of late of the necessity of a new street to the beach, and the opinions of many of the community have been given pro and con. It is amusing with what unanimity a certain class of our people demand that the street car tracks shall be removed from Bath road *so as to accommodate the people of Newport in getting to the beach.* This class of reasoners take it for granted that every Newport person who goes to the beach goes with his coach and driver, and also that if it were not for the wicked street cars there would be none of those much berated excursionists in Newport in July and August. Both of which arguments are decidedly fallacious. The truth of the matter is that a very small percentage of the beach travel is made up of excursionists. There were no more excursion boats to Newport last year than there have been in former years. Excursionists have always come to Newport in the summer time and they will always continue to come. If there are no street cars to carry them to the beach then they will go by the thousand and one old omnibuses with the broken down old horses. The street car is decidedly preferable in appearance to such a conveyance. Now the vast majority of the people who seek the beach in the summer are our own people, and of this number not one in a hundred, at least, has a team of his own to ride there with. The beach in former times has been almost inaccessible to Newport people from the lack of conveyances. Hereafter they will experience no trouble of that kind. A handsome boulevard to the beach would be a very attractive institution, but we do not believe that Bath road ever can under any circumstances be made an attractive street.

Miss Harriet N. Thurston died very suddenly Sunday morning at her residence on Mill and Division streets, from heart disease. She had been feeling badly for several days, but nothing serious was anticipated. Miss Thurston was the eldest daughter of the late Edward Thurston, and she made her home with her widowed mother and two sisters. She was a most estimable lady and she will be sincerely mourned by a wide circle of friends. Her funeral was solemnized on Wednesday and was attended by hosts of acquaintances, old and young.

The meeting of the Directors of the American Institute of Instruction will be held to-day in Boston, when the place of meeting for July next will be agreed upon. Cordial invitations have been received from Saratoga and from Portland. After the meeting the directors will dine together at the Revere House. Mr. Geo. A. Littlefield is president of this association and Mr. Ray Greene Huling of New Bedford is the Secretary.

Owing to the engagements of District Deputy Grand Ruler William P. Denman, the installation of the officers of General Burnside Assembly, R. S. of G. F., which was to have taken place Thursday evening, was postponed until January 16.

The Sunday School Teachers' Union will hold its first meeting for the New Year this Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the chapel of the United Congregational church. The lesson is from Luke 1c 5-17v. All are requested to bring Bibles.

The Sunday schools of the United Congregational, First Methodist, Trinity and Emmanuel churches held exceedingly interesting and appropriate Christmas services last Sabbath, and they were all well attended.

The newly elected officers of Clan McGregor No. 20, Order of Scottish Chiefs, were installed Thursday evening by Grand Chief Forsyth, of Providence.

The local clothing and furnishing goods stores will close three evenings a week, the remainder of the winter, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock.

Mr. Peter Mahoney, an aged Irish resident of West Broadway, died very suddenly Monday morning while engaged in splitting wood in his yard.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT FOR 1890.

Its Inauguration to Take Place in the Opera House Monday Afternoon—All Citizens Invited to Attend.

The citizens of Newport are going to have an opportunity of witnessing the inauguration of the new city government this year, a fact which will be very pleasant to the hosts of people who have tried in vain during past years to get seats in the Common Council chamber where the exercises have heretofore been held. The committee of arrangements, appointed at the last meeting of the City Council, met yesterday and organized with Councilman McCormick as chairman, and while in session received from Hon. Henry Bull an offer of the Opera House, heated and lighted, for the inauguration exercises on Monday free of charge. After carefully considering the advantages and disadvantages of a public inauguration, the committee voted unanimously to accept Mr. Bull's generous offer, and the chairman was directed to confer with his honor, the mayor, in regard to the arrangement of the exercises.

The ceremonies will commence at 2 o'clock and will include a prayer by one of our local clergymen, the administering of the oath of office to Mayor Coggeshall by Judge Baker of the District court, the swearing in of the members-elect of the Board of Aldermen and of the Common Council by the mayor, and the reading of the inaugural address by the Mayor, these exercises to be interspersed with music by the Newport Band.

Before going to the Opera House the members of the outgoing and incoming city council will meet at the city hall, where the members-elect will present their credentials, and after the inaugural address, the new government will return to the city hall and perfect its organization.

An official notice of invitation to all members of former Newport city governments, past and present officers of departments, and the public generally, will be found in another column of this paper, and it is hoped that it will be so generally accepted that every seat in the Opera House will be occupied.

Death of Deacon Marsh.

The funeral of the late Col. Benjamin Marsh, who died at his residence on School street last Sunday afternoon, was solemnized Thursday noon from the Central Baptist church and was largely attended. Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., officiated, and spoke at considerable length upon the noble character of the deceased, his long and useful life as a citizen, a business man and a Christian. Appropriate hymns, mostly well-known favorites of the deceased, were sung by a choir consisting of Mrs. Walter S. Langley, Miss Maryland, Mr. William B. Franklin and Mr. William Frank. The pall bearers were Messrs. Charles D. Marsh, Benjamin Marsh, 2d, Edward P. Marsh and James D. Seabury, all nephews of the deceased. The interment was at the Island cemetery.

Mr. Marsh was born in Little Compton, this county, with the century, Sept. 21, 1800, and had consequently reached the advanced age of 89 years. He joined the 2d Baptist church at the early age of fourteen and from that time till his death lived in full accordance with his religious teachings. He carried on the boot and shoe business here for fifty years, much of the time in the old building on Thames street recently replaced by the new MERCURY block, and retired with a competency. He was a member of the general assembly some forty years ago and was the first member from the Third Ward of the Newport Board of Aldermen under the present charter. He was also for several years a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Newport Asylum. He was a trustee of the Savings Bank of Newport and of the Coddington Savings Bank at the time of his death and up to a year ago had been a director of the First National Bank from its foundation.

He leaves one child, Mrs. Charles Thurston, who has made her home with him for several years.

Chief Engineer E. J. Saulpaugh, of Old Colony steamer Providence, was taken suddenly ill in Fall River, Tuesday, and brought to Newport. It was at first thought to be an epileptic fit and his friends were very much concerned about him, but it was probably an attack of indigestion as he has sufficiently recovered to be considered out of danger.

Mr. Lawton Coggeshall has just received two elegant paintings which will be hung for a few days at his office on Commercial wharf. One shows a large four-masted schooner under full sail and the other is a ship struck by a typhoon.

Prof. Samuel Lepoids, for several years located in this city where he made many warm personal friends, died quite suddenly on Saturday last at his home in West Philadelphia.

Past Commander J. B. F. Denman installed the officers of Touro Council, A. L. of H., Thursday evening.

CITY COUNCIL.

Final Meeting for the Year 1889—A Pleasant Session.

The final meeting of the City Council was held Thursday evening. Beyond the receiving of reports, etc., there was little business to be transacted and much of the session was given up to personal speeches, farewells and regrets.

Finance Report No. 12 was received and the following bills were ordered paid from the appropriations named:—

City Asylum	354 55
Paupers and Vagrants	268 71
Public Schools	5,436 29
Watch and Police	2,197 11
Fire Department	3,011 15
Streets and Highways	1,362 61
Sewers	2,240 12
Street Lights	1,010 83
Board of Health	35 28
Parks and Public Buildings	324 11
Books, Stationery and Printing	10 53
Salaries	2,831 67
Jewish Synagogue Fund	51 41
Burial Grounds	50 00
Removal of House Offal	270 00
Dog Fund	14 00
Joseph Anthony Burial Ground Fund	38 21
Judah Touro Ministerial Fund	200 00
Freebody Fund	52 00
A. C. Tilley Burial Ground Fund	1 00
Pearce and Grosvenor B. G. Fund	1 50
A. N. Littlefield Burial Ground Fund	3 00
J. S. DeBlois Burial Ground Fund	1 00
Northam Burial Ground Fund	1 00
William Sherman Burial G'd Fund	2 00
Easton Burial Ground Fund	32 00
Mumford Burial Ground Fund	1 00
P. Simmons Burial Ground Fund	10 25
Ricketson Burial Ground Fund	3 00
Incidentals	316 11
Total	$22,460 50

The committee on Streets and Highways reported upon the matter of a new thoroughfare to the beach, referred to them a couple of meetings ago. The committee had made a careful study of the different routes proposed, and, though they reported without recommendation, they gave it as their opinion that the extension of Pelham street would be the most feasible, and estimated the cost in damages at $100,-000. A plat of a street 60 feet wide, extending from the head of Pelham street to the beach, accompanied the report, and attracted considerable attention. The whole matter was referred with unfinished business to the new council.

The report on Street Lights was read and received, and on its recommendation one gas street light was ordered placed on Frank street, and three naphtha street lights on Hall and Sheffield avenues.

The report of the Commissioner of Newport School Fund, showing that the sum of $12,556.69 had been transferred to the city treasurer for the Calvert school in the second ward, was read and received.

The report of Street Commissioner Lawton for December, showing an expenditure of $2,249.12 on sewers and $1,362.61 on streets and highways was read and received.

The report of Fire Department committee was read and received and on its recommendation a fire alarm box was ordered placed at Annandale road and Parker avenue at a cost not to exceed $250, and Andrew Bryer was given leave to withdraw his petition for damages.

An ordinance in amendment to an ordinance to appoint a Board of Health was read and passed.

On recommendation of the Finance committee a resolution, discharging and remitting certain personal taxes, and charging certain real taxes to the estates, was read and passed.

A resolution was passed, appointing Alderman Higbee and Councilmen Scott and McCormick a committee on inauguration.

A resolution was passed referring all unfinished business to the new council.

A petition from John G. Weaver and others, for an appropriation sufficient to finish the interior of No. 7's fire station, was referred to the committee on City Property.

The petition of Gorton Anderson and others, for two street lights on Dean avenue, was referred to the committee on Street Lights. The petition of Walter Kane and others, for repairs to Harrison avenue, and of J. H. Stacy and others, for relief from overflow of sewer, and placing the damages at $90, were referred to the committee on Streets and Highways.

The petition of Stephen H. Norman, asking for a remission of certain taxes assessed against E. L. Robinson, was referred to the Tax Assessors. A petition from Walter Kane and others, for increase of police patrol from May to November, was referred to his honor, the mayor. Petitions, in opposition to the new road project were received from Augustus Jay, Mrs. Rives, Ellen F. Mason and Emma Rogers.

Resolutions of thanks and appreciation were unanimously passed in the Board of Aldermen to His Honor, Mayor Coggeshall, and Mr. President Greene, and in the Common Council to Mr. President Waters. Appropriate replies were made, and pleasant, complimentary remarks became general.

The Board of Aldermen granted fruit venders' licenses to Patrick Burnes and Nathaniel Sharples, Jr., and a junk license to Richard F. Johnson.

The first of a series of gospel temperance meetings to be held under the auspices of the Friends, will be held this evening at 7.45 o'clock. Rev. George Weir, of Ohio, will officiate. The regular Sunday morning service at this church is at 10.45.

Steamer Pilgrim of the Old Colony Fall River line, will resume her place on the line next week, thoroughly renovated and repaired.

Malbone Lodge, N. E. O. P.

The officers of Malbone Lodge, New England Order of Protection, were publicly installed in their new hall, Thursday evening, by the Grand Vice Warden Frank W. Taylor, of Providence, assisted by William S. Bailey, of this city, as Grand Guide and Wm. S. Slocum as Grand Chaplain. The officers of the Supreme Lodge, consisting of Samuel P. Tenney, of Chelsea, Mass., Supreme Warden, Col. John J. Whipple, of Brockton, Supreme Vice Warden, and Major E. S. Noyes, of Boston, Supreme Secretary, were also present and took part in the exercises. At the close of the installation addresses were made by each of the above named gentlemen on the good of the order and the benefits to be derived from these fraternal associations, both as a means of insurance for the family and also in their social features. At the close of the addresses a collation consisting of ice cream and cake was served. Koschny was the caterer. The exercises were enlivened by some exceedingly interesting instrumental music furnished by a quartette consisting of Messrs. Bolton, Wood, Holland and Goslin.

The recently elected officers of Charles E. Lawton Post, G. A. R., were installed Wednesday evening, and after the work refreshments were served, interesting speeches made, and a general good time enjoyed. Commander Overton G. Langley appointed John Y. Hudsen, as his adjutant; Patrick Henry, as sergeant major; and W. T. Lawton, quartermaster. The post voted to attend the installation of the officers of the Son's of Veterans on Tuesday evening.

The MERCURY Almanac for 1890 is now ready for the patrons of the MERCURY. It is one of the handsomest almanacs we have ever published. It contains seventy-two pages and is filled with choice reading matter and illustrations. Every patron of the MERCURY is entitled to a copy.

The officers of Chas. E. Lawton post recently elected were installed on Wednesday evening by Assistant Mustering officer, Commander S. S. Getchell; Commander Overton G. Langley appointed for his Adjutant, John Y. Hudson; Sergeant Major, Patrick Henry; Quartermaster Sergeant, Wm. T. Lawton. Two applications were received.

The Sunday school of the Union Congregational church held its Christmas festival Wednesday evening, and a very pleasant time it was. A well arranged musical and literary programme was rendered, after which two handsome Christmas trees were relieved of an abundance of most tempting fruit.

A very enjoyable and well-attended social was held at Light Infantry Hall Wednesday evening by members of the Household of Ruth. The Newport Orchestra furnished the music and Mr. Wm. H. Allen acted as prompter.

Mr. I. B. Bergman, the efficient and popular manager of the Newport One Price Clothing Company, received a handsome gold watch for a New Year's present. It came from his employers, as a token of their appreciation of his valuable services.

The men's reading and club rooms at the corner of Thames and Dearborn streets were formally opened Wednesday evening by Rev. R. B. Peet.

Mayor Coggeshall has appointed ex-Councilman Francis Stanhope to collect the record of births in Newport for the year just ended and to make the militia roll for the ensuing year.

Dr. P. J. Donovan, formerly of this city, and Miss Alice C. O'Neill, one of our public school teachers, were married at St. Patrick's cathedral in New York Tuesday.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, who has been in town this week looking after the alterations and improvement to her recent purchase on Bellevue avenue, sails for Europe for the winter next Wednesday.

The Sunday School of the Shiloh Baptist church, Rev. H. N. Jeter pastor, held an exceedingly interesting Christmas entertainment Thursday evening.

Mr. J. E. Chamberlin, a former editor of the Newport Daily News, has been added to the staff of the Youths' Companion.

The officers-elect of Esther Lodge, D. of R., were duly installed Wednesday evening by District Deputy Grand Master, John T. Delano.

The members of St. Mary's church choir were very pleasantly entertained by Dr. Grace, Wednesday evening, at the parochial residence.

Steamer Richard Borden of Fall River is receiving new boilers and other repairs at the Old Colony's Newport docks.

Messrs. McLennan Brothers, the enterprising and popular tailors at 184 Thames street, are supplying their patrons with handsome calendars for 1890.

Dr. Storer brought into our office a supply of healthy looking dandelions, picked in his yard on New Year's day.

THREE-SCORE-AND-TEN.

Newport's Death Record for 1889—Long List of Persons Who Had Passed Their 70th Birthday.

Believing that there is no better means of judging the healthfulness of a community than by its death rate, the MERCURY has long made a practice of publishing in its early January numbers a carefully prepared record of Newport deaths for the previous year, and the result has always been highly creditable to the city.

The total number of persons who died in Newport during the year ending December 31, 1889, is and 83 of these, nearly 25 per cent., had reached the advanced age of 70 years or over, a remarkable showing of longevity. The names and individual ages, together with their places of birth and dates of death, are given below, and by the list it will be seen 46 were females and 37 males, and that 21 were natives of Newport.

Date	Name	Age	Birthplace
Jan 4	Richard Fox	80	Maryland
5	Betsy M Smith	79	Newport
9	Louisa Johnson	82	Annapolis
12	Marg't Sullivan	93	Ireland
29	Martha B Almy	73	Newport
Feb 1	Tim'y Donovan	85	Ireland
6	James Berry	70	Ireland
6	Barnabas Cook	89	Newport
7	Jonathan Clarke	82	No Kingstown R I
12	Abbie Murphy	78	Ireland
19	P Fitzgerald	85	Ireland
19	Chris L Gifford	71	Tiverton R I
25	Wm T Stacy	87	Newport
24	M K Macy	8[illegible]	Newport
Mar 5	William Alger	70	Newport
4	Avis Weaver	74	Portsmouth R I
9	Mercy B Thomas	83	No Kingstown RI
12	Sarah Gair	77	Warwick R I
17	Wm A Sweet	72	Newport
26	Wilbur Langley	81	Newport
Apr 2	Tim'y Donovan	86	Ireland
3	David M Barker	81	Newport
6	Benajah Barker	88	Middletown R I
8	S M Stedman	7[illegible]	Newport
9	Brig't Ahnahan	78	Ireland
17	Ann Ebbett	71	Ireland
22	Mary Gyles	78	
May 2	Elizabeth Kerr	73	New York
5	Patrick Noonan	72	Ireland
11	Richard Sheehan	85	Newport
15	Ann Underwood	73	Newport
25	Geo H Calvert	87	Maryland
June 2	K Meatcher	73	Providence
7	Mary B Bailey	84	So Kingstown R I
8	P E Humphrey	81	Harpswell Me
9	Chas C Clarke	71	Newport
11	Evers J Austin	81	Boston
14	Francis Brinley	89	Boston
14	E Peckham	77	Portsmouth R I
20	Henry Sherwood	71	England
20	Margaret OLeary	85	Ireland
July 1	Susan Winsor	79	Newport
1	John Sharpe	77	England
5	Harriet Foster	78	England
4	Nancy T Congdon	81	Newport
7	Thomas Bowser	71	Norfolk Va
13	Patrick Cassidy	71	Co Louth Ireland
Aug 3	Susan C Watson	79	Coventry R I
10	Patrick Burns	85	Ireland
11	E G Kennedy	81	Philadelphia
19	H A Higgins	81	Newport
20	R H Bosworth	75	Newport
20	M M Stevens	79	Newport
25	Angeline Lyon	70	Newport
Sept 3	John Fitchen	79	Newport
4	Frank Pease	80	Newport
6	C S Goffe	75	Newport
9	Ann Gill	80	Ireland
12	M C Hazard	88	So Kingstown RI
15	S C Sherman	72	Newport
21	E H Wilson	92	Newport
22	E D Sherman	77	Portsmouth
Oct 12	A A Carpenter	81	So Kingstown RI
16	William Potter	78	Kingston R I
15	Patience Langley	90	Newport
Nov 6	S F Maynard	81	Newburyport
6	S P Northup	86	Middletown
8	Almira Hurlburt	87	Middletown Ct
9	Henry Gladding	78	Newport
11	John West	75	Bristol
12	Hannah Sullivan	73	Ireland
19	Susan Weaver	76	Newport
25	Lydia C Shaw	76	Newport
24	Alfred Barker	81	Newport
Dec 6	James Irish	84	Newport
8	Charles P Barber	72	Westerly
9	Mary F Turner	72	East Greenwich
11	Ann S Peckham	86	Middletown R I
13	E Williams	85	Newport
19	B Reardon	78	Co Kerry Ireland
21	Rob't H Stanton	72	Rhode Island
26	Benjamin Marsh	89	Little Compton
30	Peter Mahoney	75	Co Kerry Ireland

Rogers High School Alumni.

The Rogers High School Alumni Association held its twelfth annual literary and business meeting Tuesday afternoon in the chapel of the school on Church street and it was largely attended by members and friends. The literary exercises included vocal and instrumental music, addresses, etc. Mr. Herbert L. Dyer, president of the association, presided and made an excellent address of welcome, after which President Andrews of Brown University, was introduced. Taking for his theme "The Next Steps Forward in Education," President Andrews held the close attention of his audience for upwards of three-quarters of an hour.

At the business session which followed, the association elected the following officers for the ensuing year, and voted to continue the lectures as heretofore:

President—Charles A. Carr, '84.
Vice Presidents—Miss Bessie S. Cozzens, '78; H. B. Wood, '77.
Secretary—Miss Sarah L. Crandall, '75.
Treasurer—Henry C. Stevens, Jr., '77.
Statistician—Miss Jeannette H. Swasey, '80.
Literary Committee—Fred J. Cotton, '83; Miss Charlotte Coggeshall, '82; William Burdick, '85.
Social Committee—John M. Swan, Jr., '87; Miss Elizabeth Sherman, '83; Mrs. Grant P. Taylor, '76.
Nominating Committee—Fred M. Hammett, '79; Miss Ruth B. Franklin, '86.

The customary social of members was held in the chapel in the evening which was fairly attended and thoroughly enjoyed.

The Providence Journal Almanac for 1890 is full of statistics which are of use to every citizen of the State. The mayors of the four cities figure very prominently, each having a good likeness.

Rev. Mr. Emerson will continue his Sunday evening lectures tomorrow night, the theme being: "Scenes from the Persecutions of the Third Century."

The John [illegible] Cotter estate on Wellington avenue [illegible] including 5,000 square feet of land, [illegible] by Thomas Burlingham Tu[illegible] E. S. Burdick, mortgagee. [illegible]

This has [illegible] of much sociability in N[illegible] kind of an entertainment [illegible] or private, having [illegible] ning.

CITY BRIEFS.

Jottings of Newport and Newporters.

Lots of 'em have got it.

La Grippe is no respecter of persons.

Mr. Hiram Burlingham has gone to Florida.

Mr. P. J. Murphy has been in New York this week.

Postmaster Brown is one of La Grippe's latest victims.

Mr. John F. Shea is confined to his home by serious illness.

Many of our citizens have had a bout with La Grippe this week.

Mr. Josiah M. Fiske has been at Hartman's this week.

Dr. W. H. Carry has been in New York this week.

Postmaster Brown is listed among the la grippe victims this week.

Mr. John Gilpin has recovered from a severe attack of "la grippe."

Dr. S. P. Tuckerman is critically ill at his residence on Redwood street.

Mr. Gardiner B. Reynolds is again able to attend to his business.

The Salvation Army will hold a special demonstration at Bryer's Hall this evening.

The members of our cottage colony have been generous in their Christmas remembrances to the poor this year.

Alderman John B. DeBlois and Mr. Andrew J. DeBlois leave town to-morrow evening for a months' tour of the western states.

Mr. Peter King, of King & McLeod, left Wednesday for Tampa, Florida, where he contemplates enlarging his place of business in that town.

Councilman J. J. Lynch is about to build a large addition to his block on Thames street in order to meet the requirements of his bakery business.

Mr. J. D. Johnston has furnished plans for a two-story two-tenement house to be built on William street for Mr. Daniel Smith of the "Holly Tree."

Powell Council of the Home Circle proposes to have a public installation of the officers this month. Messrs. A. K. McMahon, W. J. Cozzens and J. H. Crosby, Jr., are the committee having the matter in charge.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Powell Council, Home Circle.

Leader—George E. Vernon.
Vice Leader—William J. Cozzens.
Instructor—William F. Wilbor.
Secretary—Edward L. Spencer.
Financier—Andrew K. McMahon.
Treasurer—John H. Crosby, Jr.
Guide—George H. Wilbur.
Warden—Abram Almy.
Sentinel—Albert C. Landers.
Medical Examiner—Dr. F. H. Rankin.

Hercules Fire Company No. 1.

Captain—Nathaniel Wilson.
Lieutenant—A. Wright Aldred.
Clerk—Philip Dowling.
First Assistant—Charles E. White.
Second Assistant—Arthur J. Oakley.
Engineer—Daniel Buckley.
Second Engineer—John Cooper.
Axeman—James E. Chadwick.
Orderly—John P. Steele.

Scandinavian Society of the Three Stars.

President—J. Nelson.
Vice President—C. F. Richardson.
Secretary—Henry Herling.
Financial Secretary—Frederick P. Land.
Treasurer—Charles Schultz.
Guard—August Lawson.
Trustees—John Nelson, Henry Johnson, Charles Richardson.

Second Baptist Church.

Clerk—Charles G. Folleys.
Treasurer—George B. Smith.
Auditor—James G. Albro.
Sunday School Superintendent—John D. Richardson, Jr.
Assistant Superintendent—Charles G. Polleys.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew, of Emanuel Church.

Master—P. Howard Clarke.
Vice Master—William S. Taylor.
Secretary—Irving Atkinson.
Treasurer—John Hilton.
Chaplain—Rev. R. B. Peet.

Newport Council, No. 65, American Fraternal Circle.

Past Chancellor—Charles E. Harvey.
Chancellor—James H. Comstock.
Vice Chancellor—Daniel B. Curtis, Jr.
Secretary—George A. Pritchard.
Treasurer—Edward Griffith.
Herald—Perry B. Dawley, Jr.
Sentinel—Henry J. Jones.
Trustees—Charles E. Harvey, James H. Comstock, D. B. Curtis, Jr.

MIDDLETOWN.

The next lecture in the Epworth League in the Methodist church will be on Wednesday evening, January 8, by Rev. W. P. Stoddard. Subject:—"The Easy Side of a European Trip."

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—Sixty-four persons registered their names in the Town Clerk's office for the purpose of voting during the political year ensuing, January 1, 1890. Of this number eight were foreign born citizens, and two of these had never been naturalized. More persons availed themselves of the privilege of registering than usual, being double the number in some recent years, and the nearest approach to the number of 1889 being in the year 1881, when fifty-six registered. The present law requiring registration in person went into effect in July, 1877, and in no year subsequent to that time, has the registration been up to that of 1889. Extraordinary efforts were put forth to increase the registration of 1889, but quite a large number of those eligible, failed, the most of them from choice—to take the initial step to qualify as a voter, and the total is far below the number attained under the old registration law, when one man could register the names of forty other men with the most surprising facility.

There are some delinquent among those assessed for poll tax although it was assessed upon only sixty-five.—Some of these have removed from town and some refuse to pay.

A Chronology of Some Memorable Occurrences.

Prepared by James C. Swan.

The Seventh Age of the World.

(Continued.)

1467. By virtue of an act of Parliament, the great Earl of Desmond was beheaded at Drogheda on the 15th of February.

1482. The slave trade from Congo and Angola, was begun by the Portuguese.

1483. King Edward IV. died on the 9th of April, in the 42d year of his age, and his son was proclaimed by the name of Edward V.

By the wiles of his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, was, together with his brother, carried to the tower of London, under pretence of security, where they were both murdered. After which their uncle usurped the throne by the name of Richard III.

1485. King Richard III. was slain at Bosworth field, August, 22d.

Henry, Earl of Richmond, known by the name of Perkin Warbeck, a renegado Jew of Tournay was persuaded to personate the duke of York, in the reign of Henry VII. He claimed the crown of England, and was crowned King in Christ church, Dublin. He was afterwards degraded to the base office of serving in the king's kitchen.

The statute made in the fifth year of the reign of Edward IV., whereby Thomas and his two elder brothers, viz., James, earl of Ormond and Wiltshire, and Sir John Ormond, were declared traitors, was repealed.

1487. Two thousand Germans landed at Dublin, in May, in favor of Perkin Warbeck.

1489. Moorish, earl of Desmond, vanquished and slew Murchard O. Carrol, and McMurry, his brother; also, in another battle he slew Dermot Carly and a great number of men.

This year a great rarity was sent to the earl of Kildare, it consisted of six hand-guns, or muskets from Germany, which his guards, during the time that they stood centinels before his house in Thomas court, bore on their shoulders.

1491. This year was called the Dismal year, by reason of the continued fall of rain all the summer and autumn, which caused great scarcity of all sorts of grain throughout the kingdom of Ireland.

Henry VIII. was born June 2d. In 1509, at the head of 50,000 men he invaded France, but after an ineffectual campaign, concluded a truce.

1492. Christopher Columbus sets out on a voyage of discoveries.

A great comet appeared and shone for the space of two months, always appearing after sunset.

1494. Sir Edward Poyning, one of the king's councellors, landed in Ireland with 100 men as escort and is made Lord Justice. He calls a parliament at Drogheda, and abolishes the heavy impositions of Coyn and Livery. Also that memorable law, called Poyning's law of the public statutes in England, to be of force in Ireland.

1495. Perkin Warbeck lands in Kent, with about 600 men, is beaten; 160 of his men were taken prisoners.

He sails to Ireland, from thence to Scotland, to demand aid from King James IV. who receives him honorably.

1497. Americus Vespusius, discovered America, five years after its discovery by Christopher Columbus.

There was so great a scarcity of corn in Ireland, that many people perished, especially in Ulster.

1498. Sebastian Cabot explores the continent of America from Salvador to Virginia.

1499. A great battle was fought between the Butlers and the O'Brians, in Munster, wherein Butler was put to flight.

On the 26th of August, a parliament was held at Castle Dermot, in the county of Kildare.

Perkin Berwick was taken, found guilty of high treason, and hanged at Tyburn.

1500. Christopher Columbus found out the way to the Fortunate Islands.

This was a year of Jubilee.

The province of Ulster rises in rebellion.

A greater part of the town of Galway was, by accident, destroyed by fire.

The Portuguese began to make settlements in Africa.

1501. The fort of Sligo was taken by Rory O'Connor, by sealing ladders.

1502. This year a great murrain prevailed in all parts of Ireland, which destroyed a great part of the cattle in the kingdom.

1504. A battle was fought near Galway, between the Earl of Kildare and Ulrick Bourk, wherein the Earl gained the day and slew 2,000 men.

Henry VI. was canonized for a saint, by Pope Julian.

A great pestilence this year swept away a great number of people.

1505. The pestilence this year, caused a great dearth of corn.

1506. The town of Trim was burnt by lightning.

1509. King Henry VII. died on the 22d of April. By his avarice and rapacity, he is said, at one period, to have amassed £1,800,000.

His son, Henry VIII., succeeded him, being scarce eighteen years old.

The first double-deck ship was built in England, she was of 1,000 tons burthen and named Henry VIII.

1510. In the month of April there happened great inundations of water, which overturned trees, houses, and bridges in Ireland.

1512. The castle of Belfast, Ireland, was demolished by the Earl of Kildare, and Ulster laid waste.

1514. The Emperor Maximilian fought under Henry VIII. against France.

1517. Martin Luther began to oppose the Pope and publish his doctrine.

1520. Magellanica, or the southern unknown land, derives its name from Ferdinand Magellan, who first discovered it when he sailed round the world.

1521. A desperate battle was fought between the Earl of Desmond and Cormac MacCarty-reah, the younger, wherein the Earl was overthrown with great slaughter.

Pope Leo X. by his bull dated the 5th of October, decreed that King Henry VIII. for the book he wrote against Luther, should be known as Defender of the Faith.

Mexico was conquered by Cortez.

Muskets became in general use.

(To be continued.)

Poetry.

PATRIOTIC POEMS.

Scott and the Veteran.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

…ld and crippled veteran to the War Department came:
…sought the Chief who led him on many a field of fame,—
…Chief who shouted "Forward!" where'er his banner rose,
…bore its stars in triumph behind the flying foes.

…ave you forgotten, General," the battered soldier cried,
…e days of Eighteen Hundred Twelve when I was at your side?
…ve you forgotten Johnson, that fought at Lundy's Lane?
…s true, I'm old and pensioned, but I want to fight again."

…ave I forgotten?" said the Chief; "my brave old soldier, No!
…d here's the hand I gave you then, and let it tell you so.
…t you have done your share, my friend; you're crippled, old, and gray,
…d we have need of younger arms and fresher blood to-day."

…ut, General," cried the veteran, a flush upon his brow,
…he very men who fought with us, they say, are traitors now;
…ey've torn the flag of Lundy's Lane, our old red, white, and blue;
…nd while a drop of blood is left, I'll show that drop is true.

…'m not so weak but I can strike, and I've a good old gun
…o get the range of traitors' hearts, and pick them, one by one.
…our Minie rifles, and such arms, it ain't worth while to try;
…couldn't get the hang o' them, but I'll keep my powder dry!"

…God bless you, comrade!" said the Chief; "God bless your loyal heart!
…ut younger men are in the field, and claim to have their part;
…hey'll plant our sacred banner in each rebellious town,
…nd woe, henceforth, to any hand that dares to pull it down!"

…But, General," still persisting, the weeping veteran cried,
…I'm young enough to follow, so long as you're my guide;
…nd some, you know, must bite the dust, and that, at least, can I,—
…o give the young ones place to fight, but me a place to die!

…If they should fire on Pickens, let the Colonel in command
…ut me upon the rampart, with the flagstaff in my hand;
…o odds how hot the cannon-smoke, or how the shell may fly;
…'ll hold the Stars and Stripes aloft, and hold them till I die!

…I'm ready, General, so you let a post to me be given,
…Where Washington can see me, as he looks from highest heaven,
…And say to Putnam at his side, or, may be, General Wayne:
…'There stands old Billy Johnson, that fought at Lundy's Lane!'

…'And when the fight is hottest, before the traitors fly,
…When shell and ball are screeching and bursting in the sky,
…If any shot should hit me, and lay me on my face,
…My soul would go to Washington's and not to Arnold's place!"

May 13, 1861.

The Ship of State.

BY HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

This fragment is the conclusion of the building of the ship.

Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O UNION, strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What Workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempests roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee,—are all with thee!

1776–1876.

Selected Tale.

THE WITCH'S ISLAND.

You may look as long as you please for Witch's Island on any map you choose, without finding it. It is only a great bare rock, with some grass and a few stunted pine trees at one end, and near them, and in the middle, a little hut, with a roof the shape of an old-fashioned beehive. It has two rooms on the lower floor, and in the dome a loft or garret. Each room had a window, and the loft two round holes at either end. In all the windows, instead of panes of glass squares of mica had been cunningly set. The chimney was in the middle, and arranged to warm both lower rooms, which were semi-circular. The outer walls were built of stone. Within all was smooth as an earthen pot, and of a very dark brown; nobody knew what had been done to it.

The story of its building was this: Many, many years before a queer little man had come to town. He was yellow as a Chinese, but was not of that nation. He had a bag with him which he carried on his back. When he was spoken to he grunted and nodded.—Having walked down to the shore he stood looking at the island for awhile, and then went to the baker's shop and pointed to a loaf and laid some pennies on the counter. The baker took five of them and gave him the loaf.—After this he returned to the shore and bought a boat and rowed out to the island. Every day he rowed in for his bread and to fill a black jug with whisky, and they often saw him fishing. Shortly he was noticed building something. It was the hut described. He built it of loose stones that lay about the island, and plastered it with mud, and from that time seemed to live on bread, whisky, fish and such fruit as was to be found upon the ground in any farming county, in lanes, or after the passing of wagons from the orchards.

In the course of time he died, and the clergyman was rowed over to give him decent burial.

The reverend gentleman was horrified by finding a queer lump of hardened mud in the shape of a squat human figure set up at one end of the room. He declared that this was an idol. In this day people would have carried it away as a curiosity, but in that they fled trembling, and no one ever dared to go over to the island, which at that time was nameless.

I had often rowed across to see it. The idol—if idol it were—had crumbled considerably, but otherwise the house was unaltered. The spring near the door was always fresh and sweet, and the mica had not fallen from the panes. It was a good place to picnic in when we went to the island to fish, and I felt very much provoked when I heard one day that it had become the property of an old woman. Dilsey More by name, who had been the village fortune-teller for years. She had purchased the island of the town for a mere song, and soon established herself in the queer little structure, whence she came at intervals to pursue her trade, going from door to door to beguile servant girls of their small change by promises of rich husbands, selling bead necklaces which she manufactured very curiously, and a candy for which she averred she had a special recipe.

I can see her yet, with her eager gypsy face framed in a red hood, her quick step, her long lean arms, and the basket she had always carried on her back—a flat basket made for that purpose. I detested her, for she had spoiled my play-place. And the older people spoke of Dilsey as one whose ways were dark, and who was little better than a heathen in her practices. Shortly they baptized the place the Witch's Island.

I was by this time a tall girl of fourteen and I handled the oars better than many boys. I often rowed around the island, and sometimes saw Dilsey at her door making her bracelets or boiling her candy. All day long I had nothing to do but to enjoy myself.—Masters came to teach me in the morning—and that was part of my pleasure, for I loved to learn. I was well and tenderly reared, I am sure, and the liberty accorded me in my actions, although very great, never harmed me.

I was an orphan, my only relative—the only one I had ever known—was my old grandfather. He had been an officer in the late war, and his wound had resulted in a malady which confined him to his bed. There was no lady in the house, and my teachers were all men. An old servant-woman took charge of my bodily comfort, and I did as I liked about social matters. My chief chum had been a boy of my own age whose mother earned her livelihood by doing plain sewing. He was a very handsome little fellow, though his clothes were generally old and patched and darned in a very striking manner. He had had some schooling and I loaned him all my books. A more innocent friendship never existed between two young people, though I suppose, as our social position was so very different, it would never have been permitted had my grandfather been able to be about. As it was, it would soon came to an end, for Rawdon Holly was going to sea. Many of the boys in that part of the country became sailors, and after that we seldom saw much of them.

We were in our boat together—he and I—one afternoon, when, looking across the water towards Witch's Island, I noticed that all the doors of the hut were shut, and remembered that Dilsey had not been over to the mainland for some days.

There lay her boat tied to its stake, to prove that she had not left the spot.

"Old Dilsey must be sick," I said "And what on earth can a sick woman do with no one to help her. It takes old Corporal Dodge and a man-nurse to wait on grandpa. I think that it is my Christian duty to see what is the matter. Let us row over."

Rawdon agreed with me, and each pulling an oar, we reached the island in a few moments, and advancing to the hut knocked at the door. No one answered, and we opened it. The front room was empty, but in the back room we saw something lying on the floor. It was poor old Dilsey.

"Thank God!" she moaned, as I knelt beside her. "I've lain here three days. I expected to starve to death.—That pesky ladder broke under me while I was going up to the loft for yarbs. I ain't had a mouthful for three days. My bones is broke."

I had sense enough not to try to move her. I brought a pillow for her head; sent Rawdon to the mainland for a doctor, and made a bowl of gruel, which I fed Dilsey, so that she was much better when the doctor arrived. She had, indeed broken several bones, and needed good nursing.

On hearing this I sat down at the little table in the outer room, wrote a note to my grandfather, telling him what had happened, and saying that I should stay with Dilsey until a nurse could be found. This proved a hard task, for the common folk greatly feared "the witch," and could not be brought to enter the hut. I remained with Dilsey a week, and Rawdon rowed over every day with messages from my grandfather, who approved of my action, and, after the nurse came, I crossed daily to supervise her. Dilsey got about at last, but found herself unable to use the oars, and very often after that I took my boat to the island to take her to the mainland.

She expressed her gratitude in few words, but frequently added: "You'll never regret it."

One day I missed her from her door, and, thinking I might be needed, went up to the house again, this time alone, for Rawdon had sailed away. I found Dilsey in bed, a placid look upon her face and her cheek upon her hand. At first I thought she slept, but I could not waken her: she never awoke again.

A day or two after I received a letter from a certain law firm. Dilsey had made her will weeks before, and had left me her island, the hut and all its contents.

I was delighted with the bequest, though it was a great joke in the village, and I resolved that the hut should be well cleaned and made a sort of summer bower of. I took some hardy plants to the island and planted them, and I wrote to Rawdon and told him all about it.

Before Rawdon Holly sailed away we had engaged ourselves to each other.

"A poor sailor is no match for you, I know," he said, "but I'll be captain and owner yet." And I told him that when I was sixteen I would tell grandfather all about him, and that he would, no doubt, let him come to see him in his room.

To this day I do not know what grandfather would have said about Rawdon, for on my sixteenth birthday he lay very ill, and in a few weeks passed away.

I had not thought of his death as near at hand, and I was greatly shocked and deeply grieved, but another shock awaited me. My grandfather, while fully resolved to leave all that he possessed to me, had delayed the making of his will. His property reverted to a brother, who came down to take possession of it. The new owner, Mr. Campion, was a hard-featured man of sixty, with no kindliness of manner to redeem his plain face. He looked at me with disfavor.

"For my part," he said, "I'd never take in other folks' children, but since brother Humphrey did it, I suppose you've got to be taken care of. I shall sell this place, but I'll take you home. You're big enough to help about, and you ought to be grateful enough to do all you can, for I'm not obliged to take you or keep you. Miss What's-your-name? I've forgotten what you're called."

"My name is Katharine," said I. "I've always been called by your brother's name—he must have given it to my father when he adopted me—and I should be ashamed to take this property if I was as rich as you, and knew that it was meant for another person. My dear grandfather—so I will call him—said again and again that it was all mine. But law is not justice; so take it and keep it; but as for me—thank you for nothing. I can take care of myself. I have a house of my own, on my own island."

"Eh?" said he.

"You can ask them about my property," said I; and away I went, packed up my clothes and books and keepsakes, and hired a boy to take them to the Witch's Island at twilight.

That night, all alone on a barren rock, with the waves beating about it, I felt lonesome enough I can tell you.

I had a slice of cake with me, and that I ate for supper, and I had brought a little bamboo lounge, that was quite my own, and a silk cushion … on that I slept at last, and when day broke I was quite cheerful. I wrote a letter to Rawdon, telling him what I had done, and then I made up my mind to get rid of the lump of mud on the hearth. Dilsey had never moved it, but if it was an idol, I wanted none of it, and it was unsightly, and shapeless enough to make one hate it, and the thing was as hard as a rock and as heavy as iron, and the only way I could manage was to chip off bits with a hatchet and carry them away.

I had removed two or three baskets' full from the sides before I touched the head—somehow the queer, crooked face seemed to frighten me—but at last I shut my eyes and whacked away at what I could fancy was intended for a big ear, and to my surprise, away it flew, as though it had merely been set on the shoulder. And so it was; and the inside of the idol seemed to be hollow, and peeping in, I saw a great iron pot, and in the pot what looked like money. I plunged my hand in it; it was money—gold, silver, bank notes, and pennies. You can fancy that it was a huge sum when I tell you that the pot was quite full; and below the money which I understood, was a quantity of gold and silver coin that I fancied must be very, very old, and some splendid jewels—diamonds and rubies, set curiously, and wrapped in soft paper. I began to think that I was dreaming, it seemed too much like an old fairy tale to be true. I crammed all the treasure back into the pot, and went out into the fresh air, carrying with me a note I had found amongst the silver. This is what it said to me:

"With your tidy ways you'll be sure to clear away the ugly figure on the hearth. Even I went at it, but I found what you'll find, that it was only a hiding place for treasure. The jewels and gold were all there, and I put my savings on top of them. The jewels are very costly; they would make any one rich by themselves. The queer old man who built the hut must have hid them, and I bought whatever was on the island. You can see that in the records. I used to laugh to think how much richer I was than anybody about and I made up my mind to leave it to you while you were nursing me. The old witch hadn't many friends. I could tell you my life if I had time—I had a story. I could have looked better and lived better, and used better language if I had chosen, as you can see by this writing. But I could not read my own future. I can see some of yours. You'll come to be glad to have this hut for a refuge, but you are lucky in love. May the treasure do you more good than it has ever done any one else. God bless you.

"DILSEY."

I told no one of what I had found, and folks were very kind. Many a boat came over full of comforts for the poor little girl they thought me. Many a home was offered to me; but, though I got to know and love my neighbors, I stayed where I was.

If I was lucky in love, I should soon know of it, for Rawdon was coming back, and when his ship came in he only stopped to kiss his mother before he crossed to the island.

How handsome he looked, and how happy! He took me in his arms.

"Kathrine, my dear," he said. "I'm far from being captain and owner yet, but I'll do my best by you. You must marry me before I sail again.

And then I knew that he loved me for myself.

"Take me, if you want me," I said, giving him my hand.

And so one morning we all went to church together—Rawdon and his mother and I—and there was I married to my sailor.

In the evening we went back to our island, and when we stood at the door of the hut the queer old idol seemed to wink at me.

"Do you remember the fairy tale we read of a monster that frightened every one, but when his head was cut off he changed into a handsome young prince?" said I.

"Very well," said Rawdon. "You read it to me on this Island, when we were little children."

"Exactly," said I. "Now you may not believe me, but cut off that monster's head and he will be as ugly as ever, but you and I will change into a sort of prince and princess. Take something and give him a good whack."

"I don't understand what you mean, but I'll do it," said Rawdon.

Then he picked up a poker and struck the big ear just where I had hit it with the hatchet. Off flew the head, and there lay the treasure, and we danced about the hut, laughing together like a couple of children.

"We can buy back grandfather's place," said I. "And you shall not sail the sea and risk your life; and your mother's toil is over; and I think we'll be the happiest couple alive. You thought you were marrying a girl without a penny, and you see I'm the Princess of Witch's Island, after all."
—Mary Kyle Dallas, in N. Y. Ledger.

An Expensive Drink.

"I was a member of the first company of Northern performers that played in Richmond after the war," remarked Nick Norton last night after speaking of the play "Shenandoah." "We landed there on April 23, 1865, and the ruins were still smouldering. We went to the Powhattan Hotel and after depositing our baggage Morrisey Little, a jig dancer, and myself started out to get a drink. The place was under martial law and of course we couldn't get any liquor there. So we went across the canal and got a colored man to steer us. He took us across back yards and over roofs to a shanty. There we found an old woman, and making known our wants she raised a plank from the floor and brought out a flask of a horrible concoction called applejack. She gave us about a thimbleful each and in turn we handed her two 25 cent shinplasters, after Little had taken another swallow of the stuff. She wanted to know what that was. We said it was to pay for the liquor. She wanted just $250 more—a dollar a thimble. Well, Little left his silver watch until he could see the manager and get some money.—Chicago Journal.

At His Own Shadow.

A man aroused his wife from a sound sleep the other night, saying that he had seen a ghost in the shape of a donkey.

"Oh! let me sleep," the irate dame rejoined, "and don't be frightened at your own shadow."—Texas Siftings.

Bunco Steerer—Excuse me, sir, but isn't this Mr. William Green, of White Mound? Dodge is my name, and I remember meeting you one day last summer when I was up in Michigan—in Silas Brown's store under the post office. Tried to see you in New York. How's Silas?

Mr. Greene—How'ye do, Mr. Dodge! Why in the deuce don't you fellers get some new directories? Silas was buried …n winter before last.—Lancaster Life.

The average monthly … of oleomargarine during … 2,052,000 pounds; the … production for the … fiscal year was … pounds, … average monthly … monthly production … this year was … pounds.

What You Need Spring and Fall

WHEN you feel "all run down" is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For restoring strength after sickness, or toning up the system at any time, this is the medicine of all others. Don't waste time and money on worthless compounds, whatever their pretensions; but remember that Ayer's has been the standard Sarsaparilla for nearly half a century and has no equal.

"Sometime ago I found my system entirely run down. I had a feeling of constant fatigue and languor and very little ambition for any kind of effort. A friend advised me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did with the best results. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used."—Frank Mellows, Chelsea, Mass.

"I was all run down before I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and now I am gaining in strength every day."—Mrs. Alice West, Jefferson, W. Va.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for several years. When I feel weary and worn out, it always helps me."—A. Grommet, Kingsville, Johnson Co., Mo.

"I was long troubled with nervous debility and severe headaches. By the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla I have been restored to health."—Anthony Louis, 55 Tremont st., Charlestown, Mass.

"As a safe and reliable spring and family medicine, I think

Are always trying seasons to most constitutions, and unless the blood is purified and enriched, one becomes exposed to a variety of maladies. To make good blood, nothing is so effectual as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most celebrated tonic alterative in existence. Try it.

"I have found great relief from general debility in the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood."—H. D. Johnson, Jr., 383 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a well-deserved reputation in this locality for restoring to healthy, vigorous action the vital organs when they have become weakened or exhausted. I have used it in my family for this purpose, especially after the system has become depleted from malarial attacks. I have advised its use among my neighbors in similar cases, and it has always proved invaluable."—C. C. Hamilton, Emberson, Tex.

"As a blood-purifier and general builder-up of the system, I have never found anything to equal Ayer's Sar-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

saparilla invaluable."—Wm. R. Ferree, 3 Chatham st., Boston, Mass.

It gives perfect satisfaction."—Eugene I. Hill, M. D., 381 Sixth ave., N. Y.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

Bits of Information.

New York has 300,000 paupers.

London's Lord Mayor is a Jew.

The Chilians want immigration stopped.

In Russia no woman under forty can be a doctor.

The number of milliners in New York is estimated at 5,000.

This country has 1,000 canning factories, and leads the world.

India has 250,000,000 people, great cities and diversified industries.

Mexican railroads have mahogany ties and stations of fine marble.

A string of light-houses across the ocean with relief supplies is proposed.

The opossum is said to have practically disappeared from American game.

Michigan is now the chief producer of salt and gypsum in the United States.

Serfdom in its pristine form flourishes on the northern shores of the Caspian Sea.

The total expense of maintaining the Brazilian Government in 1888 was $71,745,000.

There are five New Yorks, nine Philadelphias and twelve Bostons in the United States.

Swedetown, near Ashtabula, Ohio, is two years old and has 1,800 people, nearly all Swedes.

It is said that there are over 600 thousand straw and rag wrapping paper mills in the United States.

The Chinese are fairly overrunning the Sandwich Islands. They number one-fifth of the population.

Brazil is as big as the United States, but has only as many people as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The disappearance of dyspepsia as a national disease proves that Americans have improved in their cooking.

Telephone ethics are banishing the familiar word "hello!" though conservative subscribers continue to employ it.

German preserves and sweetmeals, which used to be considered the best, are now inferior to those put up by our home dealers.

This country is getting along somehow with only one office-holder to 457 adults. The civil servants of Uncle Sam draw about $165,000,000 yearly.

Electric lights have been adopted to such an extent in the cities and towns of Guatemala that the importation of mineral oils has largely fallen off.

Fourteen thousand horses, in the form of well-cooked steak, choice cuts and so forth, passed down the throats of the Parisians the past twelve months.

Arkansas is one of the very few States in the Union that has no exemptions in taxation. Everything tangible and intangible, real and unreal, is taxed.

In 1864 (during the war) a cavalryman at Atlanta refused $20,000 for a horse. For carrying him a few hours before $1,000 was paid. Two wool hats cost $1,200.

The first printed ballot was used in Massachusetts in 1851 by David Henshaw and was refused. It took a decision of the Supreme Court to establish its validity.

A scientist says there is such a thing as a hoop snake, but that it does not roll like a hoop. It simply makes a succession of hoops, but so rapidly that it seems to roll.

Dockham's Textile Directory shows the heaviest increase of cotton spindles in any State in the Union in the last two years has been in Massachusetts.

Men at work seventy-five feet below the bed of the river at Louisville work two hours and get a day's pay. Some have died and others are afflicted with paralysis of the kidneys and muscles.

The labor question is said to be pushing every other out of public interest in London, the demands of the laboring classes for the betterment of their condition having become so loud and frequent.

Justifiable Envy.

Managing editor—You say here that you have cultivated hot-house lilac bushes that have attained the height of over fifty feet?

Horticultural editor—Yes; why?

Managing editor (musingly)—Nothing; only I wish I could lilac that.—Texas Siftings.

The Keeper of Shakspeare's House.

The new custodian of Shakspeare's birthplace, in Stratford-on-Avon, is Joseph Skipsey, known as the Collier of Pitman Poet. He is a Northumbrian and a distinctively self-made man. His father died when he was a baby, and, when he was seven years old, he was sent into the coal pits at Percy Main, near North Shields, England, to work from twelve to sixteen hours a day. He had then learned his alphabet and to spell words of two letters, but, in the darkness of the mine, with a candle end, a bit of chalk, and handbills for copybooks, he taught himself to write and read. For over forty years, while pursuing his underground work, he continued to educate himself, and he early began to write verse. After leaving the mines, at the age of nearly fifty years, he became a storekeeper, and then an assistant in a public library. Some of his literary work has attracted wide attention.—Harper's Weekly.

The estimated cotton crop of the State of Texas this year is 1,237,000 bales. This only falls about 260,000 bales short of the whole cotton crop of India.

The chief engineer of the Cunard liner Etruria says that the men he hires in Liverpool get £4 per month, while $20 a trip is demanded by men engaged in New York.

A BOSTON INSTITUTION.

The Peabody Medical Institute and its Quarter Century's Work.

One of the self-evident propositions regarding most, if not all, human institutions, is that their survival indicates their fitness to exist. In other words, when an institution best serves some good purpose it is apt to live while such a purpose is to be, or should be served. To combat the ordinary ills to which the flesh is heir, we have good physicians by the thousand and hospitals by the hundred; but there are ailments of so subtle a nature, many of which infest society like a dry rot, that requires special skill and care in their treatment, that the specialist alone—and he must be a man of rare qualifications—can best treat them. Of such ailments those which have their origin in disorders of the nervous system are usually the most difficult to deal with, or to treat successfully. Their origin may be true to the eye of the ordinary practitioner, while to the eye of the specialist it may be plainly indicated by the nature of the manifestations. At any rate, they are always more or less difficult of treatment, requiring peculiar methods and patient and persevering attention on the part of the medical man. To treat such nervous maladies was the object of the founder of the Peabody Medical Institute, when, some 25 years ago, he established it at No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, where it is located to this day, and where it will no doubt, continue for many years to come. It is now an established fact in the history of medical institutions that where they are eminently useful to humanity they become permanent. Its mission being largely philanthropic, it was named after that eminent American philanthropist, the late George Peabody, whose benefactions gladdened and will continue to gladden thousands of his fellow-beings on both sides of the Atlantic for ages to come. It has had a wonderful history of success, has this Peabody Medical Institute, and it has extended its usefulness not only throughout the length and breadth of this land, but in the countries of Europe and Asia. So systematic are the methods pursued in the conduct of the business pertaining to this institution that it can treat by letter at any distance the most obstinate cases of diseases which come within the scope of its treatment.

The Peabody Medical Institute, also, has done a vast amount of philanthropic work in its publications, which, while being standard medical works, are yet written for the purpose of bringing about that most necessary condition of … embodied in the motto, "Know Thyself." Indeed, there is no estimating the value of such publications, written as they are for popular comprehension, for they disseminate the information that is of interest to the man or woman who would lead a moral, sober and virtuous life.

Filling such a useful sphere in the education and enlightenment of the world, and in "attaining to the truth discovered," as well as the … of the most nervous diseases, it is not to be wondered at that the Peabody Medical Institute lives and thrives, for the wonder would be that it should not live and extend its influence in behalf of suffering humanity.—Boston, Mass., Herald, Dec. 19, 1889.

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. A Boston lady whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten

To Get

days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly

Hood's

stand. I looked like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." Mrs. Ella A. Goff, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

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A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., says that there seems no doubt about the new lintless cotton plant mentioned in the dispatches several weeks ago. There were received the other day a box of bolls raised in Sumpter county, all containing cotton seed without a fiber of lint. This new plant, which was bred in Spartanburg county, will, it is asserted, produce from three to four hundred bushels of cotton-seed, without lint, to the acre. The bolls are filled with seed which is perfectly clean and which shows no sign of lint. Every boll contains as many seeds as it can hold. The bolls are the size of the average cotton-boll, and every individual is as clean as a Boston bean. The importance of this matter may be understood when it is remembered that there are thousands of cotton-oil mills throughout the South, and the propagators of this new cotton plant assert that at the present price of cotton-seed … the new plant will yield from … more than …

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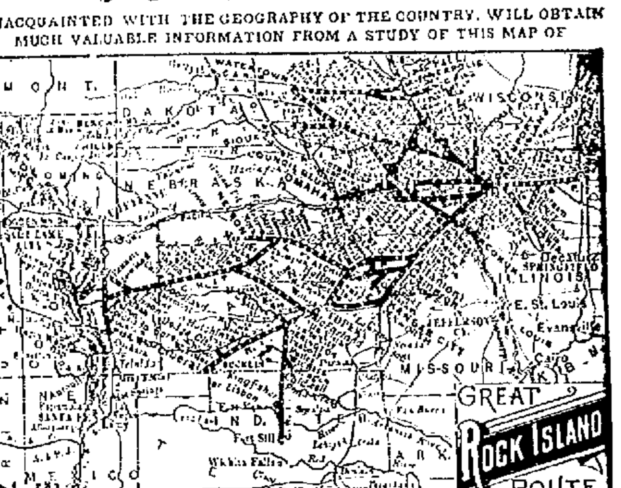
UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF



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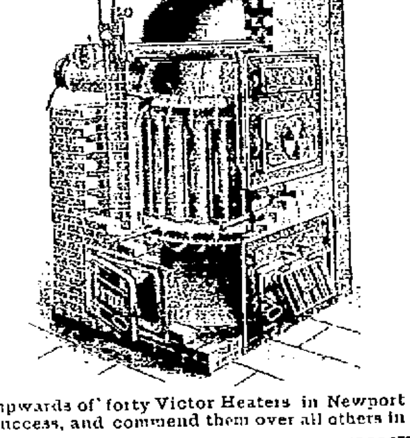

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Newport & Wickford

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WINTER TIME TABLE

Between Newport, Boston, Providence and New York, beginning

MONDAY, DEC. 23, 1889

via Newport and Wickford R. R. and Steamboat Co. and New York, Boston and Providence R. R.

Leave Newport at 7.30 A. M., arriving New York 2.15 P. M.; New Haven 11.45 P. M.; New London 9.55 A. M.; Providence 9.15 A. M.; Boston 10.35 A. M.

Leave Newport at 10.20 A. M., arriving New York 4.30 P. M.; New Haven 2.... New London 12.57 P. M.; Providence ...; Boston, 1.55 P. M.

Leave Newport at 4.30 P. M., arriving New York at 11.00 P. M.; New Haven 9.05 ...; New London 7.40 P. M.; Providence 6....; Boston 7.30 P. M.

Leave New London 7.20 A. M.; Providence 8.15 A. M.; arriving in Newport at 9....

Leave New York at 5.00 A. M.; New Haven 7.45 A. M.; New London 10.15 A. M.; ...10.00 A. M.; Providence 11.10 A. M.; ... in Newport at 1.00 P. M.

Leave New York at 1.00 P. M.; Boston ... P. M.; New Haven 3.05 P. M.; New London ... 5.30 P. M.; Providence 5.00 P. M.; arriving Newport at 7.00 P. M.

Drawing Room Cars to and from ... Junction.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at ... er Eolus, Commercial Wharf, and ... Co.'s office, Travers' Block, Bellevue ... Drawing Room chairs and Sleeping C... can be procured at company's office, ... cial wharf.

J. B. GARDINER, Supt., Pr...
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CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT CO'NY.

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Week days only at 8 A. M.; leave ... for Newport at 4 P. M.

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Stop at Conanicut Fridays only.

Excursion Tickets only 90c.

All freight must be delivered at the ... minutes before steamers leave to in ship- ment on day of receipt.

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Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations, may ... at all ticket offices of this company

ON and after Monday, October 14 trains will leave Newport, for Boston, week days, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 12.50 (to Old Colony Station via Mansfield) 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Portsmouth Grove, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 12.55 P. M. Coal Mines, 7.35, 1... M., 2.55 P. M. Bristol Ferry, 7.35, 11 M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Tiverton, 10.20 A. M. 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fall River, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Taunton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Middleboro, 7.35 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Cape Cod, ... 2.55 P. M. Plymouth, 7.35 A. M., P. M. New Bedford, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fitchburg, and stations Northern Division, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 Lowell, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Co. City, Oak Bluffs, 7.35 A. M., Nantucket, 7.35 A. M. Providence, 7.35, A. 2.55, 5.15 P. M.

Sundays for Boston, Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, North Easton, Stoughton, Randolph, So. Braintree, New Bedford, 5.30 P. M.

†Will stop for passengers on signal.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.
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JAMESTOWN FRY.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, ... 1889.

STEAMER CONANICUT

Will run as follows

Leave Jamestown, 6.15, 8.15, 11 ... M.; 1.30, 3.20, 5.30 P. M. Sundays, 9.45 A. M., ... P. M.

Leave Newport, 6.45, 9.30 A. M., 12.00 M., 2.45, 4.15, 6 P. M., or on arrival Providence boat. Sundays, 10.15 A. M., 4.30

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THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. Job T. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made:—

Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
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Northern Assurance Co. of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me enable me to write for any amount desired at the lowest rates, and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.	$2,080,550
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	2,301,873
Fire Association of Philadelphia	4,550,564
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	4,769,922
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	8,747,009
Guardian Ins. Co. of London	7,855,...
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	909,4...
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	805,48...
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,383,1...
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,970,6...
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,435,1...
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co. of Edinburgh	5,332,024
Northern Assurance Co. of London	5,255,676
Phenix Assurance Co. of London	7,887,132

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PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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This Company has paid the people of Rhode Island more than $500,000 in losses promptly and in satisfactory settlements.

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

MEN'S

Rubber Boots

A large shipment just received which I shall sell at very low prices. Call and examine.

T. M. SEABURY.

214 Thames Street.

The Horse's Brain: A Rider's Study.

The horse is generally believed to have but little activity of the brain. It is stated that four hours' sleep out of the twenty-four are all that he requires. The fact that he seems to need but little sleep is brought forward to prove that he has little mental activity. He is generally, in point of intelligence, compared unfavorably with the dog. We must not forget, however, that the dog is the companion of man, received into the house, and accustomed from his earliest years to the society of intelligent people. His mind has been by this means developed, his mental activity increased. And the cumulative effect of heredity must not be overlooked. It is an undoubted fact that a certain amount of knowledge is transmitted from generation to generation among what we are pleased to call brute animals. For instance, even the calves of the present day are less afraid of a railroad train than the cows were when railroads were first introduced. The dog has been in an atmosphere of education for thousands of years, but the horse has been left to the care of ignorant and brutal men, whose only idea of enforcing obedience is by means of a loud, harsh word, a blow, or a kick. When he is left in peace, he is fastened generally with his head to a blank wall, where he can see nothing to interest him. Sometimes he must stand for long spaces of time in this way, the interminable, colorless day being broken only by the process of cleaning and his three feeds. When his nervous nature under this strain invents some way of amusing himself, and making time go a little more rapidly, he is roughly bidden to stand still, or is forced to stop his little play by the lash, and earns the title of a vicious brute. If a dog were subjected to the same treatment, how long would it be before he would acquire also only four hours' sleep by reason of a low mental activity? The Arabs make companions of their horses, and they get in return the services of willing and intelligent friends. Most horses have their viciousness thrust upon them, and even a vicious horse may be changed in nature by persistent and intelligent kindness. The horse has always done more reasoning than he has had credit for, and it is usually because he refuses to be a mere machine that he is punished. If we do not understand his continual protest against this degradation, it is only because we ourselves are lacking in intelligent perception. When he does not object to a cow or a whole drove of cows in the country, but shies and almost refuses to pass one in the city, it certainly shows that he has the faculties of memory, conception, comparison, judgment and reasoning. When he passes a hundred street-cars or wagons drawn by horses without notice, but shows unmistakable signs of fear on approaching a cable-car or a wagon moving without visible means of motion, does he not testify to his grasp of the casual relation, and show that he is as ready as man ever has been to suspect the presence of the Prince of Darkness wherever his own intellect was not equal to the problem of explanation?

Has he not a clear idea of the flight of time when he calls you out to the stable to give him his dinner just at noon? How does he find his mistress's house among a whole street full of houses precisely alike, and never miss stopping at the right door? As to intelligence and power of acquiring knowledge, there can be no doubt, and that implies attention, and also an appreciation of the laws of association. The horse certainly can distinguish some colors, for he is afraid of a red lantern when he does not mind a white one. I think there is no doubt that he also distinguishes green from red. In color knowledge he is not, then, so far behind the Greeks of Homer's time as judged by Mr. Gladstone. He has certainly great power of invention, and of adaptation of means to non-existent ends. And he does not fail to coming, nor, I think, in a sense of humor. The same incitements which move us to honorable action stir in his nature; the same discouragements lower his ambition, and precisely the same treatment is necessary with him as with children in educating them. No more valuable normal school exists for a teacher than the saddle, if she would be successful with her human pupils, for here, as is often in schools, the real teacher generally learns quite as much from the pupil as he from her.

The horse shows the capacity for a magnanimous trustfulness over and above all his suspicious nature when he will let his mistress come into his stall while he is lying down, and so at a disadvantage, and sit down upon him while he eats from her hand. And the same animal that will plunge wildly from the stable, buck-jumping and snorting, if the groom be on his back, will never fail to walk softly and tenderly, under precisely the same circumstances otherwise, if he carries a woman. Such conduct as this, when it is found in human beings, is supposed to denote a royal nature. On the whole, it has always seemed to me that we might be much more humiliated at being forced to acknowledge our kinship with some of our nearer relations.

We must never forget that in the case of animals the pupil cannot rise higher than the teacher, and that the teacher must be thoughtful and intelligent. He must not only feel a kinship with his pupil, but he must recognize in him an individual character, and must adapt himself to that. No two horses are exactly alike in character any more than two people. With regard to the point of strongly marked individual character, the following stories may serve as illustrations: My "Mac" cannot endure to be left alone, and nothing more is necessary to make him perfectly miserable and almost beside himself than to have his companions desert him on the road, or to be left solitary in the stable. In the former case he becomes evidently anxious and nervous, and cries in the most pitiful way till he catches sight of them again, when the cry becomes a relieved and joyful whinny, and the unwilling and uncertain gait a glad gallop. In the latter case he never ceases his restless motion and his cry of loneliness, his eyes look wild, and he pulls his head impatiently away from any caressing touch. He had been sick for a week, so that one day I did not want him to go far or fast, and sent the other horses out before him. Half an hour after they had gone, taking him down the river road. He was very nervous and uneasy, would walk for a while, and then throw up his head and break into a trot or a canter. When he came to the watering-trough he put his head down, but then suddenly concluded that he had no time to stop, wheeled sharply and went on, still as if the force impelling him were some attraction in front of him. This continued, all the time bringing him down to a walk, and he over and over trying to break off, till we reached a fork in the road, and I turned him to the right. He obeyed the rein, and then stopped entirely and gave one of his despairing cries. However, I purposed to be mistress and to direct as to the route, and so he had to go on, shortly after turning and going quietly back on the same road by which we had come. At supper I enquired which road the other horses had taken, and found that they had gone down the river road, but at the fork had turned to the left across the bridge.

The conclusion was irresistible: Mac had been anxiously following their trail and trusting to catch up with them till the scent failed and despair succeeded to hope. My Dick has been seen politely passing hay from his own pile to a strange horse that stood face to face with him in the stable, and whose manger was empty. But it would never have occurred to either of these horses to do what the other did.—From "A Woman on Horseback," by Anna C. Brackett, in Harper's Magazine for January.

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to purify your blood and give you strength.

It is stated by those in authority that the introduction of the canteen has been conducive to the good morals and discipline of the army.

How to Use the Pen.

Every time you are tempted to say an ungentle word, or write an unkind line, or say a mean ungracious thing about anybody, just stop; look ahead twenty-five years and think how it may come back to you then. Let me tell you how I write mean letters and bitter editorials, my boy. Sometimes, when a man has pitched into me and "cut me up rough," and I want to pulverize him and wear his gory scalp on my girdle, and hang his hide on my fence, I write a letter or editorial that is to do the business. I write something that will drive sleep from his eyes and peace from his soul for six weeks. Oh, I do hold him over a slow fire and roast him! Gall and aqua fortis drip from my blistering pen. Then, I don't mail the letter and I don't print the editorial. There's ways time enough to crucify a man. The vilest criminal is entitled to a little reprieve. I put the manuscript away in a drawer. Next day I look at it. The ink is cold; I read it over and say, "I don't know about this. There's a good deal of bludgeon and bowie knife journalism in that. I'll hold it over a day longer." The next day I read it again. I laugh and say, "Pshaw!" and I can feel my cheeks getting a little hot. The fact is, I am ashamed I ever wrote it, and I hope that nobody has seen it, and I have forgotten the article or letter that filled my soul with rage. I haven't hurt any body, and the world goes right along, making twenty-four hours a day as usual, and I am all the happier. Try it my boy. Put off your remarks until tomorrow. Then, when you try to say them deliberately you'll find that you have forgotten them, and ten years later, ah! how glad you will be that you did! Be good natured, my boy. Be loving and gentle with the world, and you'll be amazed to see how dearly and tenderly the worried, tired, vexed, old world loves you.—[R. J. Burdette.

Irate Politician—Look here, you published a lie about me this morning—an infamous lie! I won't stand it!

Serene Editor—But just think where you would be if we were to publish the truth about you.—[Terre Haute Express.

Getting Even.

First Dude—No wonder I am pale, Clawrence. Fwedey played a mean twick on me.

Second Dude—What was it, old fel.?

First Dude—Why, I gave him a cigar y' know, and the cruwel fellow made me stay in the room while he smoked it, bah Jove.—[Time.

Occular Demonstration.

Cyril (in the garden)—Father! father! look out of the window!

Paterfamillias (putting out his head)—What a nuisance you children are. What do you want now?

Cyril (with a triumphant glance at his playfellow)—Johnny Gray wouldn't believe you'd got no hair on top of your head.—[Pick-me-up.

A Paper for Eight People.

The smallest town in the world to support a newspaper is Orando, in the Big Bend country, Oregon. There are three houses in town and eight inhabitants, four men, three women and a little girl, yet the News is published every week. The compositor on the News "keeps batch" in the little room occupied by the type cases and a six-column army press. A kitchen table is used for an "imposing stone," and the cook stove serves to warm the office and fry the bacon for both editor and printer.—[Pittsburg Dispatch.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, and are satisfied that purging yourself till you are weak and sick is not good common-sense, then try Carter's Little Liver Pills and learn how easy it is to be free from Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, and all Liver troubles. These little pills are smaller, easier to take and give quicker relief than any pill in use. Forty in a vial. One a dose. Price 25 cents.

Dec. 25, Provincetown suffered a $25,000 fire.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

Capt. John M. Bryce the journalist and ... the is dead.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

Horse in the way of knowing say that it ... will bring higher prices than ever in January.

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

The coast of Minnesota fifty two freight ... s, one for every week in the year.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Chas. M. Cole's drug store.

The township of Beattie, Maine, consisting ... has just been sold for $1...

Happy Hoosiers.

William Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life." Only 50c a bottle, at Chas. M. Cole's drug store.

Grave-robbers have recently been doing their ghoulish work at Washington, D. C.

As the result of 22,256 strikes from 1881 to 1887, involving 1,323,203 men, the strikers lost nearly $52,000,000 and the employers less than $31,000,000 and ...,000 men lost their employment.

Why They Chew Gum.

The varieties of Chewing Gum that are manufactured would be a matter of surprise to those who have paid no attention to the subject, and who may suppose that the millions of mouths they see engaged in its mastication have a common and vulgar taste. From the fact that it can be obtained at the apothecary's, an impression has got abroad that it is medicinal. This is not true. The medical profession do not use it, and what distinguishes it from drugs—that they also do not use—is the fact that they do not prescribe it. It is neither a narcotic nor a stimulant. It cannot strictly be said to soothe or to excite. The habit of using it differs totally from that of the chewing of tobacco or the dipping of snuff. It might, by a purely mechanical operation, keep a person awake, but no one could go to sleep chewing gum. It is in itself neither tonic or sedative. It is to be noticed also that the gum habit differs from the tobacco habit in that the aromatic and elastic substance is masticated, while the tobacco never is, and that the mastication leads to nothing except more mastication. The task is one that can never be finished. The amount of energy expended in this process, if capitalized or conserved would produce great results. Of course the individual does little, but if the power evolved by the practice in a district school could be utilized, it would suffice to run the kindergarten department. The writer has seen a car—say in the West—filled with young women, nearly every one of whose jaws and pretty mouths was engaged in this pleasing occupation; and so much power was generated that it would, if applied, have kept the car in motion if the steam had been shut off—at least it would have furnished the motive for lighting the car by electricity.

This national industry is the subject of constant detraction, satire and ridicule by the newspaper press. This is because it is not understood, and it may be because it is mainly a female accomplishment: the few men who chew gum may be supposed to do so by reason of gallantry. There might be no more sympathy with it in the press if the real reason for the practice of it were understood, but it would be treated more respectfully. Some have said that the practice arises from nervousness—the idle desire to be busy without doing anything—and because it fills up the pauses of vacuity in conversation. But this would not fully account for the practice of it in solitude. Some have regarded it as in obedience to the feminine instinct for the cultivation of patience and self-denial—patience in a fruitless activity, and self-denial in the eternal act of mastication without swallowing. It is no more related to these virtues than it is to the habit of the reflective cow chewing her cud. The cow would never chew gum. The explanation is a more philosophical one, and relates to a great modern social movement. It is to strengthen and develope and make more masculine the lower jaw. The critic who says that this is needless, that the inclination in women to talk would adequately develop this, misses the point altogether. Even if it could be proved that women are greater chatterers than men, the critic would gain nothing. Women have talked freely since creation, but it remains true that a heavy, strong lower jaw is a distinctively masculine characteristic. It is remarked that if a woman has a strong lower jaw she is like a man. Conversation does not create this difference nor remove it: for the development of a lower jaw in women constant mechanical exercise of the muscles is needed. Now, a spirit of emancipation, of emulation, is abroad, as it ought to be, for the regeneration of the world. It is sometimes called the coming to the front of woman in every act and occupation that used to belong almost exclusively to man. It is not necessary to say a word to justify this. But it is often accompanied by a misconception, namely, that it is necessary for woman to be like man, not only in habits, but in certain physical characteristics. No woman desires a beard because a beard means care and trouble, and would detract from feminine beauty, but to have a strong, and, in appearance, resolute under-jaw may be considered a desirable note of masculinity, and of masculine power and privilege in the good time coming. Hence the cultivation of it by the chewing of gum is a reasonable and recognizable instinct, and the practice can be defended as neither a whim nor a vain waste of energy and nervous force. In a generation or two it may be laid aside as no longer necessary, or men may be compelled to resort to it to preserve their supremacy.—[Charles Dudley Warner, in the Editor's Drawer of Harper's Magazine for January.

An Austrian Opinion of American Women.

American women, if they are not always beautiful, at least know how to make themselves appear so. Nowhere have I seen so many beautiful women as in America, including even old women with white hair. The native American girl, especially if of English or Scotch descent, is large and slender, generally blonde, with regular features and remarkably small hands and feet. The complexion is often pale: rarely do they have the fresh color of a Viennese girl. The most beautiful girl I have ever come across in my life I saw in a New York store. She was an American of Spanish descent, of a literally dazzling beauty, such as I had never before encountered in life or on canvas. The happiest marriages are those of American men and German women.—[Vienna Neue Freie Presse.

The Capital of Brazil.

If you have occasion to mention the capital of Brazil and wish to be exact, you must say Rio de Janeiro and pronounce it Reeo day Hay-nay-ray-oh. That is Pan-American. It means River of January. Tradition says that when the Portuguese mariners who discovered the Brazilian coast passed through the narrow gateway to the harbor and saw the beautiful bay in the amphitheatre of mountains, surrounded by eternal verdure, they thought they were entering the mouth of a river that would lead them to the Enchanted Land. When they discovered their mistake they were so disgusted that instead of naming the river after Our Saviour or one of the saints they simply christened it the river discovered in January. However, the city has streets called "Street of Good Jesus," and "St. John the Baptist," "St. John the Evangelist," etc.—[Indianapolis Journal.

Stranger—And what is that handsome large building?

Citizen—That is the Asylum for Feebleminded Children.

Stranger—May I ask what becomes of these afflicted children in after life?

Citizen—Oh! they are all right. The boys grow up to be eligible as jurymen and the girls develop into writers of syndicate stories.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DO YOU WISH

To regain your health if you are all broken down and suffering from nervous prostration? I will tell you what cured me after suffering for months. I used two bottles of Sulphur Bitters, and now I am a well man.—C. STILES, Bookkeeper, Canton.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Chas. M. Cole.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50 cents and $1.00. *Trial size free.* At all druggists.

The Handsomest Lady in Newport

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle *Free*. Large size 50 cents and $1.

AN EMINENT

Temperance lecturer in New England, Mrs. John Batten, says: I was subject to those deathly sick headaches and also dyspepsia. Sulphur Bitters cured me when all other remedies failed. Mrs. Batten is the wife of John Batten, Superintendent of repairs, Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass.

Perhaps no local disease has puzzled and baffled the medical profession more than nasal catarrh. While not immediately fatal in its among the most distressing and disgusting ills the flesh is heir to, and the records show very few or no cases of radical cure of chronic catarrh by any of the multitudinous modes of treatment until the introduction of Ely's Cream Balm a few years ago. The success of this preparation has been most gratifying and surprising.

Three of the crew of the schooner Enterprise of Sydney, are reported to have been eaten by cannibals on the Hammond Islands.

A Valuable Adjunct.

Profession Cycler (to manager of Colossal Collection of Cycling Celebrities, about to make a tour of the world)—Pardon me, sire, but I would like to be honored with a position among your aggregation of talent.

Manager—What's your specialty?

Professional Cycler—Well, when I'm slicked up I can borrow more money on my face than any man in the country.

Manager—Say no more, my dear feller, consider yourself permanently engaged.—Wheelmen's Gazette.

Tomorrow's Church Services.

Protestant Episcopal.

TRINITY PARISH, Rev. George J. Magill, rector. Holy communion at 8 A. M. and evensongs at 7.30 in Kay Chapel; morning service at 10.45 and children's service at 3.30 P. M. in Trinity Church. The Holy Communion is also celebrated in Trinity Church at 10.45 A. M. on the first Sunday in the month, and when the Sunday is a special Feast Day. Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, Poplar street, Rev. E. L. Buckey. Holy communion every Sunday morning at 7.30, also in connection with the 10.30 service on the second Sunday of the month. Morning prayer and Litany at 10.30. Even song at 7.30. Sunday school at 2.15 P. M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, Rev. R. B. Peet, rector. Morning prayer at 11 A. M.; evening prayer at .30 P. M. Sunday school at 1.45 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Rhode Island avenue Rev. C. G. Gilliat, D. D. rector. Services—8 o'clock early celebration every Sunday, and at 11 also the first Sunday in the month. Services with sermon 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday school 2.30 P. M. and children's service at 3.45.

ST. MARY'S PARISH, South Portsmouth, R. I., Rev. Geo. Herbert Patterson Rector. ST. MARY'S CHURCH, First and third Sundays, Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion, 10.30 A. M.; other Sundays, Morning Prayer, and Sermon, 10.30 A. M. Sunday School, 12 M.

HOLY CROSS CHAPEL, Evening Prayer, and Sermon, 2.30 P. M. Sunday School, 3.30 P. M.

HOLY CROSS CHAPEL, Middletown, Rev. Geo. Herbert Patterson rector. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 2.30 P. M.; Sunday School, 3.30 P. M.

ST. COLUMBA—The Berkeley Memorial Chapel—on the Southeast Cliffs. Rev. John H. Diman, minister. Morning service at 10.30 A. M. Sunday-school at 2.30 P. M. Evening service at 3.30 P. M.

Baptist.

FIRST CHURCH—Rev. E. F. Tuller, pastor. Preaching at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Bible service at 3 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH, Rev. S. W. Stevens, pastor. Sunday school at 10.30 A. M.; preaching at 3.00 and 7.30 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., pastor. Morning Service at 10.45. Evening service at 7.30 Bible school at 3 P. M.

SHILOH CHURCH, Rev. H. N. Jeter; services—sermon at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

FIRST CHURCH, Rev. J. A. L. Rich, sermon at 10.45 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Sunday school at 1.45 P. M.; Evening service at 7.30.

THAMES STREET, Rev. W. I. Ward. Preaching at 3 P. M.; Sunday-school at 10.30 A. M.; praise and social service at 1.30 P. M.

MT. ZION M. E. CHURCH, Bellevue avenue, Rev. W. H. H. Butler, D. D., pastor; services 11 A. M., 3.30 and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 1.30 P. M.

MIDDLETOWN FOUR CORNERS, Middletown, Rev. J. F. Cooper, pastor; Sunday school 10.30 P. M.; preaching 2.00 P. M.; evening service at 7.00 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Portsmouth, Sunday School, 12.30; Preaching 2; preaching and praise service, 7 P. M.

U. S. NEW HAMPSHIRE, Rev. F. B. Rose, chaplain. Services 10.30 A. M.

Congregational.

UNITED CHURCH, Rev. Forrest F. Emerson, pastor; worship and preaching at 10.45 A. M.; Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.; service in Pelham street chapel at 7.30 P. M.; Society of Christian Endeavor Mondays at 7.30 P. M.; social service Wednesdays at 8.00 P. M.

UNION CHURCH, Rev. M. Van Horne, pastor; preaching at 3 and 7.30 P. M. Sabbath school at 11.30 A. M.

Presbyterian.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GRACE CHAPEL, Wellington ave. and Thames st., Rev. R. Gordon Mackay. Sunday services: Morning worship, 10.45 A. M. Sunday school 2.30 P. M. Preaching, 7.45 P. M. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome.

Roman Catholic.

ST. MARY'S, Rev. Philip Grace, D. D., and Rev. John F. Tully and Rev. James Daley, assistants; low mass at 7, 8 and 9; high mass at 10.30 A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

ST. JOSEPH'S, Clarke and Touro streets, Rev. James Coyle and Rev. Mortimer G. Downing, assistant; low masses at 7, 8 and 9, high mass and sermon at 10.30; vespers, conference and benediction at 7.30 P. M.

Unitarian.

CHANNING MEMORIAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. George W. Cutter, pastor. Morning service at 10.45; Sunday school at 12.00 P. M.

Young Men's Christian Association.

165 Thames street. Praise service for men only, every Sunday at 6 P. M., in the Lecture Room. Brief addresses and good singing. Young men and strangers in the city especially invited to attend.

FRIENDS' CHURCH, cor. Marlboro' and Farewell streets. Forenoon services, 10.30 A. M.; Sabbath School, 3 P. M.; Prayer meeting, 7 P. M. Thursday meetings—Forenoon services, 10.30 A. M. Prayer meeting, 7.45 P. M.

BETHESDA MISSION, 331 Thames street (for those who do not go to church elsewhere); services 10.45 A. M. and 7.45 P. M.

Jamestown.

ST. MATTHEWS, Jamestown, Rev. W. S. Child, S. T. D., in charge. Preaching services 10.45 A. M., 3.30 P. M. Sunday School 2.30 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST, Rev. G. R. Smith. Preaching services 11 A. M., 7.45 P. M. Sunday School 9.45 A. M.

Have you a Pittsburgh, Rochester, Duplex, or a Student Lamp?

Do they work satisfactorily?

Do your Lamp Chimneys break?

You get the wrong sort!

The RIGHT ones are the "PEARL GLASS," made by Geo. A. Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh, makers of the celebrated "Pearl-top" lamp-chimney, which have given universal satisfaction.

CHASE'S RENOVATING COMPOUND FOR DISEASES OF POULTRY.

AT the solicitation of many people who have used this remedy for their poultry the discoverer has put it in the market.

JOHN H. CHASE, Proprietor,
Central Agency at Taylor's Pharmacy, 105 Broadway. 8-26

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For Sale or To Let.

A Bargain in Real Estate on Broadway.

Land, villa, and stable for a little more than value of land alone. For particulars inquire

346 BROADWAY.

To Let.

Elegant rooms and offices in the new MERCURY Building. Apply at the

MERCURY OFFICE.

60 by 110.

FOR SALE,

BUILDING LOTS,

60 by 110 (6600 square feet of land) for one hundred and fifty dollars, situated on the Howland plat, south of the Ferry Road and west of Howland avenue, Jamestown, Conanicut Island.

These lots are only a short distance from the Ferry, and now is the time to secure a good building lot for only $150, as the number is limited at that price. Apply to

Daniel Watson,

235 THAMES STREET,

where plat can be seen.

REMOVAL.

McLENNAN BROTHERS,

Merchant Tailors,

and dealers in

Gentlemen's ✻ Furnishings,

184 Thames Street.

☞ Having removed our tailoring establishment to larger and more convenient quarters, we take pleasure in announcing to our customers and the citizens generally that we are prepared to fill all orders promptly, either for making, repairing or cleaning, and guarantee satisfaction in every particular. We have the largest and finest display of spring goods in the city. Come and see us in our new store.

Agents for the Troy Laundry.

REMOVAL.

I desire to inform my patrons and friends that on and after OCTOBER 1, 1889, my place of business will be No. 13 Market Square. Any one who has umbrellas or parasols will please call for them here.

I shall have larger premises and will buy and sell second-hand furniture and antiquities.

ROCCO BARONE, 7 Kingsley's Wharf.

H. S. MILLIKIN,

REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGE BROKER

Desirable building lots on all parts of the Island for sale. Cottages to rent for the season both furnished and unfurnished. All matters pertaining to the real estate business promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited.

OFFICE—New Masonic Building, High St.
12-15 P. O. Box 414, Block Island, R. I.

IMPORTANT!

DON'T use any paint unless the makers give written guarantee for satisfactory work. See fac-simile of guarantee on every package of

LONGMAN & MARTINEZ ABSOLUTELY PURE PREPARED PAINT

Sales Over 46,000,000 lbs.

Sold under guarantee to repaint if not satisfactory. Composed of only the Most Costly and Finest Materials. Actual cost less than $1.25 per gallon.

FOR SALE BY

Geo. C. Barker & Son,

99 SPRING STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

3-16

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1890.

They are having their annual war of passenger rates on the Western roads.

The Ohio legislature meets Monday. It is Democratic in both branches and will elect a Democratic senator.

The boys' section of the pauper school in London was burned Wednesday and twenty-six boys lost their lives.

The Republicans of Montana have elected Col. Sanders U. S. Senator. For the second Senator there are half a dozen candidates.

The travel on the street cars is constantly on the increase. People are rapidly becoming educated to the fact that riding is easier than walking.

The Massachusetts Great and General Court is in session, and now there will be a rivalry between the Massachusetts law makers and Congress to see which will hold out the longest.

English capitalists and experts are getting ready to develop the Dakota tin mines. They know a good thing when they see it and would rather mine in Dakota under American Protection than in Cornwall under British Free Trade.

The registry list all over the State is very large, though in Providence and some of the towns up the river it is not quite up to last year. In Newport it is the largest in the history of the city. The total vote this year will come near to four thousand. It will be large all over the State.

The introduction of a bill in the Virginia Legislature to incorporate a company for South American railroad building and the operation of commercial facilities in general looks as though the Pan-American Grand Trunk line may be getting ready to materialize. It is only a question of time.

On Thursday afternoon the Republicans succeeded in electing a second Senator in Montana. Hon. T. C. Power is the successful candidate. He was the Republican candidate for Governor. The Democrats will also elect U. S. Senators, but as yet they have not been able to agree upon the persons. The question as which ones are entitled to a seat will be left to the Senate to settle.

The London Globe, the semi-official government organ says England must keep Canada loyal by taking strong ground in the Behring Sea question. England does not care enough about Canada to keep her at the cost of a break with the United States, and she will push Behring Sea matters only within the bounds of good understanding. If we really wanted Canada a breach of the peace with England would be the quickest way of getting it.

Portugal wants to arbitrate her African dispute with England. It would have looked better if she had preferred her claim and awaited negotiation or arbitrament, instead of taking forcible possession first and then proposing to talk it over. As the settlement of this question will probably include some arrangement regarding the confiscated Delagoa Bay Railroad, in which American capital is engaged, the United States has an interest in the matter.

American rubber manufacturers complain bitterly of the action of the Brazilian Provisional Government in practically granting a monopoly of export to a Brazilian company. The American Rubber Trust does not like its Brazilian imitator. The consumer might say "a plague on both your houses," but, if he must be robbed, would probably prefer to have the proceeds go into American pockets. Brazil has not always shown a disposition to make good trading terms with us. When we took the duty off coffee, in the expectation of cheapening it to the consumer, Brazil put on an export duty which kept up the price and enriched the Brazilian Treasury at the expense of our own.

The Ball of the 400.

The New York's New Year's ball Thursday night was a great success. The interior of the Metropolitan Opera House resembled a sylvan bower, and all the leaders of society were there. After a waltz, a polka, the lanciers and a second waltz, the chief event of the dancing, the Sir Roger de Coverly quadrille, was executed. This was a most elaborate production, on which Mr. Ward McAllister had spent much time and thought. There were four sets, the inner two being composed of noted society dignitaries and handsome matrons, and the outer two of young people. Mr. McAllister, with Mrs. Robert Goelet, led one set, and Lispenard Stewart with Miss Hope Goddard of Providence another. The two on the sides were led by George H. Bend with Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and Mr. T. H. Howard with Mrs. August Belmont, Jr. After the dancing, supper was served. The patronesses and committee of the ball sat together at one table. Mr. McAllister and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt sat at the head, and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Roosevelt at the foot. Mrs. Grover Cleveland sat at Mr. McAllister's right, and ex-President Cleveland next to Mrs. Roosevelt. The cotilion after supper was led by Lispenard Stewart and Mrs. Coleman Drayton, assisted by Mr. McAllister, with Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, J. J. Astor, Jr., with Miss Ava Walling, C. Vanderbilt with Mrs. Roache, and in all 100 couples. Among notable persons present were Baron Holkett, ex-Secretary Whitney, the Belgian and German Ministers, Secretary Tracy, C. M. Depew, and many others. The detectives present made no effort to check the flow of wine after 1 o'clock.

Our Foreign Trade.

We have just received from the U. S. Bureau of Statistics the November statement of foreign commerce of the United States for the eleven months of 1889.

We follow our usual form of comparison—Merchandise:

	1889	1888
Exports	$758,163,387	$650,001,102
Imports	$740,633,273	$654,521,117
Excess of Exports	$17,530,114	
Excess of Imports		$58,521,017.

The exports for the month of November 1889, were $93,640,889 and the imports $59,007,173; an excess of exports over imports for the month, of $34,633,716.

As we predicted would be the case the balance of trade is already in our favor nearly twenty million dollars value, while last year it was against us nearly fifty-nine millions. The excess of exports over imports last year for December, was twenty-five millions. We shall certainly make as good a showing for December of this year, and go out of the year with a balance in our favor of near, if not quite, fifty millions dollars value in the exchange of merchandise.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Turning now to the movement of gold and silver we find for the eleven months 1889:

Gold—Exports		$50,620,540
Imports		$10,675,732
Loss of gold		$39,944,808
Silver—Exports		$36,868,284
Imports		$17,658,589
Loss of silver		$19,209,695

Together the loss is $59,154,503 but as we again remark that our product of silver being in excess of our own use for it as money, the difference between our export and import may be added to the balance of our merchandise account, which it would bring it up to thirty-eight millions to date, and probably to seventy millions (silver excess included) by the close of the year. This will probably suffice to pay the expenses of our tourists abroad this summer. The tide of gold movement has already set this way. In the last three months we have received three millions dollars more than we sent abroad.

The La Grippe.

When the Czar of all the Russias began to sneeze and wipe his nose with his lace handkerchief, he little thought that he would soon have the whole world following his example. But such is the result of greatness. To copy the great, or rather the failings of the great, seems to come naturally to the human race. When the Czar's fits of sneezing became pronounced, princes and princesses, foreign ambassadors, generals and high civil officials began to imitate him. Sneezing became the great Russian fad, and as such is sweeping over the world. The dispatches seem to indicate that, as would be expected in such cases, the new fad first attacked the crowned heads of the countries beyond the Russian border. It would never do for the common people to be the first to imitate the Czar, and so Presidents, Emperors, Kings, Popes and all the high and mighty personages brought out their finest handkerchiefs and straightway had an attack of influenza. All fashionable Europe is now showing its high esteem of the great Russian autocrat by an ostentatious display of lace-embroidered handkerchiefs, moist eyes and artistic sternutation. In democratic America, however, where every one has the right to ape the great before having the example set by those immediately above them, the new fad attacked an humble New York girl, who has since been made famous by the metropolitan newspapers. The example having been set here, it was soon followed, and the more progressive in the different cities soon had the fashionable influenza. To-day the disease is well nigh universal. Not a city nor a hamlet in the land but what has the "La Grippe."

Electric Light Wires.

There is much talk in this and other cities, particularly in the city of New York, about putting the electric light wires underground for safety. Edison, the great electrician of the age, says, "instead of diminishing, this will increase the danger to life and property. There is no known insulation which will confine these high tension currents for more than a limited period, and when they are placed beneath the ground, with the present system of conduits, the result will be a series of earth-contacts, the fusion of wires, and the formation of powerful electric arcs, which will extend to other metallic conductors in the same conduit, and a whole mass of wires made to receive this dangerous current and convey it into houses, offices, stores, etc." It is thus evident that the dangers of such circuits are not confined to the wires which convey the high-tension currents, but other wires conducting harmless currents are liable to be rendered as deadly in effect as the former. It is evident, also, that a single wire carrying a current at high pressure would be a constant menace to the safety of all other wires in the same conduit. Even though these dangerous wires be placed in separate tubes in the same conduit with other tubes, the risk is not diminished.

555 FEET HIGH

Is Washington Monument, the Philadelphia City Hall is 537, the Cologne Cathedral is 510, the Strasburg Cathedral 466, the U. S. Capitol at Washington is 287, but no article in medicines has ever stood higher as public esteem for purity, strength and medicinal virtue than the Geo. Taylor Bourbon and Rye Whiskey, bottled by C. H. GRAVES & SONS, and sold by the leading druggists and grocers as a standard article.

Steam Communication With South America.

The President in his message to Congress recommends the encouragement of steamship lines to the South American States by reasonable government subsidies. That this is an absolutely necessary condition to the successful establishment of such lines is admitted by all those who are competent to give an opinion on the subject.

The Chamber of Commerce of New York, in which body there are as many eminent Democratic as there are Republican merchants and bankers, have steadily held and urged this view on Congress since the close of the war. When the end was in sight in 1864 they expressed them in a celebrated report in which they set forth the steady growth of English commerce and the steady decline of American commerce with the South American coast which followed the establishment of the subsidized British lines. Such names as those of the late Thomas Tileston of the great shipping house of Spofford and Tileston, and of A. A. Low, the still living head of the great China and Japan house which bears his name are signed to this report.

These views were again pronounced by the Chamber with practical unanimity and urged upon the last Congress under the advice of Mr. A. A. Low, and by the American Industrial and Shipping league under that of Mr. William H. Webb the veteran ship builder. The constructor of ships and the merchant owner agreed that only by the fostering aid of the government can our old maritime prestige be regained.

The public men and merchants of the South American states concur in the opinion that this aid is indispensible to the development of commerce between the Republics of the North and South American continents.

We have under our hand a significant testimony to this in the words of Mr. L. A. Serre in his American letter to the French Nouvelle Revue for December 1st which we translate.

"I have had interviews with several of the delegates to the South American Congress on their passage through Philadelphia. Their opinions as they represent different countries, naturally differ, but *they all agree on one point that no commercial relation are possible without the establishment of regular steam lines* for direct communication between the United States and the states of Central and South America. There is still another difficulty to which they are alike subject. The merchants of South America can make their purchases in England and in Europe on a credit of six months if they buy in the United States they must pay cash and this they are moreover obliged to do by means of bills of exchange on London."

At the reception of the Pan-American delegates by the Chamber of Commerce in New York, Mr. Charles S. Smith, the President of that body, in his address of welcome said:

"In the opinion of this Chamber we need frequent and rapid means of communication between North and South America and we believe that our respective governments should give liberal support to all sound enterprises which lead to this result. Systems of credit with proper banking facilities will *naturally follow* the lead of the railroad and steamship. If laws in other countries embarrass the free movements of trade, they should be modified as experience may dictate. If you and our law makers do their part the merchants of our respective countries all do their best."

In this address Señor Aragon says:

"The only one of the delegation, who is a merchant" replied in English, "We want increase of facilities of communication between the respective countries, we want banking facilities. It is plain that we must have general coin for all these countries. In this respect I am very glad that you have opened the doors of the chamber of commerce that he may ask your advice in all these delicate questions."

At the banquet given at Delmonico's to the delegates by the Spanish American commercial union, the same views were set forth. One William M. Ivins ex-chamberlain of the city threw cold water on the proposition to give subsidies and answered with that air of authority doctrinaires always assume when instructing other people how to manage their business that "the problem is not going to be solved by our giving subsidies to our steamships and our sailing vessels."

On the whole we prefer to trust to the judgment of the merchants themselves; "they that go down to the sea in ships that do business on great waters."

That reciprocal concessions must be made on the tariffs and ship charges of the respective nations we do not deny. We have statesmen in Congress who are able to deal with these questions in a broad natural spirit.

The distinctive character of Mr. Harrison's administration will we believe be its national American character. Tariff reform will be settled in the house of its true friends and a policy of the extension of American commerce entered upon which will satisfy the country and defy the assaults of its pseudo advocates whose principal motive of action is hatred of the Republican party. Do what they may, say what they will, the Republican is the national party of the past, of the present, of the future. The Cleveland administration was but the expiring flicker of the Democratic candle.

Rapid steam lines established, banking facilities will quickly follow, and bills of exchange on New York against shipments of South American product enable the merchants to make their purchases here. Bankers follow trade; they do not precede. They are its creatures not its creators.

Turning to the coinage question we discover that Mexico has already taken the first step and a decree has been issued to redeem the outstanding clumsy fractional pieces and replace them with a new decimal coinage. The decree is to take effect 30th June, next. The other Spanish republics will no doubt follow this example.

We wait with impatient expectation the recommendations of the Pan-American Congress. We want acts not theories. The American market is overstocked with these.

Triumph of Science.

Chemistry never achieved a more decided triumph than in the production of SOZODONT, which is a botanical preparation of wondrous efficacy in preserving and beautifying the teeth, rescuing them from decay, and rendering them as white as alabaster. It is a toilet luxury of which all should avail themselves. The unpleasant odor communicated to the breath by catarrh, bad teeth, etc., is entirely obviated by this fragrant and salutary antiseptic. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Death of the Author of "The Happy Land."

Last week's MERCURY published under the heading "He Still Lives" a brief sketch of Andrew Young, writer of "There is a Happy Land," and yesterday one of our many readers handed us the following which he cut from his last number of an Edinburgh paper:

Mr. Andrew Young, better known as the author of the familiar children's hymn, "There is a Happy Land," died at his house in Elm Row, Edinburgh, on Saturday, at the age of eighty years. At the age of 21 he was appointed by the Town Council of Edinburgh to the head mastership of Niddry Street School. There he taught for eleven years, and while teaching there composed, in 1838, his well-known hymn. In 1840 Mr. Young was appointed English master in Madras College, St. Andrews, a position which he held for thirteen years. Since his retirement he resided in Edinburgh, and for a long time he might have been seen any sunny day in the vicinity of Scott's Monument feeding the sparrows, which seemed to have as great a regard for him as he had for them. While for nearly twenty years his hymn, "There is a Happy Land," had an immense popularity, he made no effort to secure his title to its authorship.

Prosperous Year for Cotton Mills.

The New England cotton mills are making a remarkably good showing, and 1889 has generally been a very successful year with them. Accounts are being gradually made up by the commission houses, and these accounts are showing that business has been prosperous for the year. Indeed, it is the statement of prominent commission agents that the stocks of goods on hand have not been so light twenty years previous as they are to-day. Goods have not only been sold, but they have generally been sold at a profit. The jobbers are also lightly stocked, which means that they are soon to buy, and to continue to buy. There is a better export request, and prices are better. A trade with China, better than has heretofore existed, is lately noted, and the expectation is that this trade will increase. Under these conditions the cotton goods market is steady to firm; with a good trade looked for as soon as the jobbers begin to buy.

A feeling seems to prevail in sanguine Democratic quarters that Mr. Cleveland will not only be nominated for the next Presidential term, but that he will be elected. This is not only harmless in itself, but it is no doubt comforting to those who indulge the fond belief. On the other hand, it may not be wholly idle to entertain the belief that the Republicans have come to stay, and that the next President will be a Republican. If Mr. Cleveland could not succeed in remaining in office for a second term when he was there with an enthusiastic following, and with the Democracy in office working zealously to keep him there, and the Democracy out of office laboring day and night to the same end, there is not a very thrilling probability that he or they will retrieve what both lost under favorable auspices. Mugwumpery included, that can scarcely occur again. It is true that it is always the unexpected that happens, but it is not so with the impossible.

The total registry for 1890 is 2,296, against 1,8?? for last year, divided as follows: First ward, 623; Second ward, 416; Third ward, 303; Fourth ward, 450; Fifth ward, 504. It is the largest registry in the history of the city.

New England Items

RHODE ISLAND.

The salary of the Mayor of Pawtucket has been increased to $1,500. It is evident that the City Council is convinced that something more substantial than honor is required to recompense the chief executive.

The New York Alumni Association of Brown University is arranging for a reunion in that city on the evening of Jan. 10th, which it is hoped will arouse a fresh interest in the college among its graduates connected with the Association.

Warren has twenty-two licensed liquor saloons, or an average of one to every two hundred inhabitants, counting men, women, and children. The salt air which blows over that community must be very bracing to the human thirst, if all of the twenty-two are getting rich.

VERMONT.

Tramps do not invade Rutland frequently nowadays. They know that the House of Correction has its location there, and that the courts have a summary way of disposing of them. An amusing incident occurred one evening last week. Just at dusk a tramp called at a residence and rang the door bell, and the man of the house answered it. The tramp rushed rudely by him into the hallway and demanded supper. The man of the house said, "You are welcome. You have come to just the right place. How did you happen to hit it so well? I am High Sheriff of the county and took two of your friends over only yesterday. Just wait." Sheriff Peabody observed in a moment that he was talking to the air, and took a look down the street, and he could just observe in the dusk of the evening the form of the tramp receding at a race-horse gait.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Fall River Mill Supply Company has been organized with these officers: President, John D. Flint; Clerk, Jas. F. Jackson; Treasurer, Albert O. Phillips; Directors, J. D. Flint, Joseph Shaw, Albert O. Phillips, James F. Jackson and Joseph Sladden.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar, read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours Truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.
Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

WEEKLY ALMANAC

JANUARY 1890. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
4 Sat	7 25	4 16	6	7	16
5 Sun	7 25	4 17	7	8	16
6 Mon	7 25	4 18	rises	7	19
7 Tues	7 25	4 19	6	7	53
8 Wed	7 25	4 20	7	8	31
9 Thurs	7 24	4 21	8	9	21
10 Fri	7 24	4 22	9	10	14

Full Moon, 6th day, 0h. 47m., morning.
Last Quarter, 14th day, 1h. 33m., evening.
New Moon 20th day, 6h. 19m., evening.
First Quarter, 27th day, 3h. 16m., evening.

A. O'D. Taylor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

124 BELLEVUE AVE.

FARMS. For sale. The "McCurdy" Farm, Portsmouth, 100 acres, splendidly adapted for a gentleman desiring a country place, also the "Seaweed" Farm, 35 acres, West Main Road, Middletown.

WANTED, to rent, a farm of about 20 acres, with farm house, within two miles from Newport.

SITES for Working-men, Lots from 10 to 15 a foot to 2 cents, healthy locations. Money lent on mortgage and purchases.

Marriages.

In this city, by Rev. E. F. Lane?, ... William S. ... to Miss Margaret A. ...

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, 21st ult., by the rector, Rev. M. J. Lavelle, Alice C. O'Neil, of this city and ... of New York.

Deaths.

In this city, 1st inst., Mr. John Sullivan, aged 29 years.

In this city, 29th ult., Harriet ..., daughter of Harriet and the late Edward Thurston.

In this city, 29th ult., Mr. Benjamin Marsh, aged 81 years, 4 months and 9 days.

In this city, 30th ult., Peter Maloney, aged 75 years.

In Middletown, 30th ult., Harriet, widow of the late Isaac Durfee, aged 75 years, 2 months, and 14 days.

In Providence, 28th ult., John C. Danham, 81; 29th, John P. Sweet, 70; 29th, Eliza A. Sisson, 7.

In Pawtucket, 30th ult., Nathan Gott of Warren, in his 85th year.

In Pawtucket, 29th ult., Mrs. Sally, widow of Nathan P. Towne, in her 80th year.

M. COTTRELL,
Funishing Undertaker,
3 DOORS SOUTH OF POST OFFICE.
Resdence, No. 79 Thames Street.
R. C. COTTRELL, Residence, 101 Mill st.
NEWPORT.

Mr. George Rice played the following on the chiming church chimes at midnight Tuesday night, announcing the exit of the old year and the advent of the new:

Peal.
Tolling Still, Lolly,
Bers Verso,
Old Hundred.

Col. Cerville Bull, Assemblyman D. E. Young and Councilman C. H. Lawton propose making a trip to Cuba next week.

Inestimable
As a Leavening Agent.

The Royal Baking Powder possesses a peculiar quality, not possessed by any other leavening agent. It provides bread, biscuit, cake, muffins, dumplings or rolls which may be eaten when hot, without inconvenience, by persons of the most delicate digestive organs. With most persons it is necessary that bread raised with yeast should lose its freshness or become stale before it can be eaten with safety. Distressing results likewise follow from eating biscuit, cake, pastry, etc., raised by the cheap, inferior baking powders that contain lime, alum, phosphates or other adulterants.

The hot roll and muffin and the delicious hot griddle cakes raised by the Royal Baking Powder are as wholesome and digestible as warm soup, meat or any other food.

This is a qualification peculiar to the Royal Baking Powder which makes it inestimable as a leavening agent.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

SCHRIER'S
Queen Anne Milling Establishment,

143 THAMES STREET.

Great Reuction.

Hats and Bonnets all marked d. Special low prices in

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

Get your millinery now for the holidays, will give you good value. Children's caps and bonnets at less than cost. Fine line of Flowers for evening wear. Dolls' hat department—Hats to fit size doll. Dolls' hat frames, Hats and bonnets for dolls made to order, and some bargains. A great variety to select from at

SCHREER'S

QUEEN ANNE Milline Establishment,

143 Thames street.

Christmas Slippers,

—AT—

COTTRELL'S,

The Largest Assortment in the City to Select From. Prices the Loest.

COTTREL'S

144 THAMES STREET.

AS USUAL

We are Making a SPECIALTY of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Fancy Chairs, Rockers and Tables in Great Variety.

E. P. MARSH, 101 and 103 THAMES ST.

FOR A FREE-BURNING DEEP RED ASH COAL, TRY THE

CORBIN.

For sale by

Pinniger & Manchester

PERRY MILL WHARF. 341 THAMES STREET.

COAL!

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & Co.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Dealers in the best varieties of

FAMILY AND STEAM COAL

always on hand.

OAK, HICKORY, PINE AND SOUTHERN PINE WOOD

carefully prepared and delivered.

"LEHIGH" Furnace Coal.
"WILKESBARRE" Furnace Coal
PLYMOUTH RED ASH COAL.
FREE BURNING WHITE ASH COAL,

in all sizes. The best in the world for family use.

PERRY ✻ BROTHERS,

187 THAMES STREET.

HURRAH
FOR THE
Holidays.

The new, the novel, the beautiful

Diamonds, Watches,
JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
SILVER WARE
—AND—
NOVELTIES.

We can supply gifts for old and young. We are pleased to show our goods and make close prices to all buyers.

D. C. DENHAM,
276 THAMES STREET.

Old Solace
Whiskey,

Sold in bulk, also in white flint glass bottles holding full quarts.

Windmill
HOLLAND GIN,

Sold in bulk, also in imported white glass bottles holding 1 1/2 and 1 pt. Imperial measure. For sale by

Dennis W. Sheehan,
Sole Agent for Newport.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
Established 1810.

— UNLIKE ANY OTHER. —

Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Rheumatism, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Influenza, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Lameness, Soreness, Toothache, Earache, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs.

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESS'

Will Wonders Ever Cease?

It has been discovered that by means of circulating blood any organ of an animal ... paralized or stimulated into renewed ... ity if the proper material is administered ... caine, which has revolutionized delicate ... gical operations, is only one of the results ... this discovery. The use of Atropine by ... lists is a remarkable example: For it ... s not how administered, (even if injected ... o the big toe) the first effect seen is the ... ging of the pupil of the eye. Another ... cation of this discovery, as practical as ... s the idea that the great loss suffered by ... ultry raisers, owing to the fact that hens ... p laying during cold weather, when eggs ... e worth fifty cents per dozen, could be overcome, if the overies of the hen could be reached and stimulated to egg-producing activity. The experiment was crowned with success, ... the chemical compounds deficient in the ... eries of the hens at this season are now very important components of Sheridan's Condition Powder to make hens lay. And with it some of our most successful egg-raisers believe it is as easy to obtain plenty of eggs in mid winter as to raise early vegetables. Last December the poultry Editor of the N. Y. Farmer said to a subscriber, "the office of Sheridan's Condition Powder is to stimulate the ovaries. A hen to lay profitably must be in condition. I use Sheridan's Powder because I believe that hens can be made to lay even in winter by using it, and fully twice as much profit can be made in a year from a flock of fowls where it is used. Is not this good evidence? Then force your hens to lay now, or later you will reflect.

"How wise we are when the chance is gone,
And a glance we backward cast!
We know just the thing we should have done
When the time for doing it's past."

For 50 cents I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., will send two 25 cent packs; five packs for $1.00; or for $1.20, one large 2¼ pound can of Sheridan's Powder, postpaid; six cans $5.00, express prepaid. The best poultry paper—Farm-Poultry one year, and a can of Powder for $1.50. Sample copy of paper 5 cents.

When the blood is impure, thick, and sluggish; or thin and impoverished, there can be no health. With these conditions, all the functions of the body are impaired, and the result is a variety of dangerous complications. The best remedy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The eclipse of the sun was noted by the astronomers sent by the governments to points of observation.

Whooping cough, croup, sore throat, sudden colds, and the lung troubles peculiar to children, are easily controlled by promptly administering Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This remedy is safe to take, certain in its action, and adapted to all constitutions.

The township of Beattie, Maine, consisting of 8309 acres, has just been sold for $100,000.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the world there is but one cure, Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe that they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, O. 11-3

ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE. Ask for it. At druggists. ROUGH ON PAIN PLASTER. Porous ... ROUGH ON COUGHS. Troches, 25c. Liquid ... ROUGH ON WORMS. Safe, sure cure ...

WELLS'S HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, gradually restores color; elegant tonic dressing. 50c., $1.00. Druggists, or $1.00 size paid by Express for $1.00. E. S. Wells, Jersey City.

Use HUYLER'S COCOA for Breakfast and supper, pure and healthful, and their FLY CHOCOLATE for drinking and cooking, cakes, puddings, creams, etc. Sold by all grocers.

LOOK YOUNG!

Prevent tendency to wrinkles or age of the skin by using LEOHELLE OIL. Preserves a youthful, plump, fresh condition of features. Prevents withering of the skin, fills up of the flesh, develops the bust. Prevents chapping, cracking, keeps skin soft, smooth. $1.00. Druggists, or prepaid by Express. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U.S.A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. 25 cents a bottle.

A Happy New Year.

The dear old year has taken its flight;
Now, let us start the New Year right.

The bitter teaching of the past
Will surely help us win at last.

We shall not make a debt, inde...
And only purchase what we need.

We'll save the pennies which now
In time to pounds will surely grow.

We'll keep each promise we may make
And each day happier try to live.

We will not say behind one's back
A word that may in kindness lack.

We'll mind our own affairs and spu...
A ... neighbor's fault learn.

Once more to others we shall try
To do as we would be done by.

We will in knowledge daily grow
And every where true goodness show.

We won't do anything that's m...
Nor harbor an thought unkind.

We'll exercise more charity
And practice more humility.

We will be patient, brave and kind
And strive to aid who lag behind.

If half these New Year's vows we keep
A ... new world we'll surely reap.

to ... Sun.

NOTICE.

I wish to return my thanks to my friends and the public for the liberal patronage of the last week which enables me to report the best Christmas trade I have ever enjoyed. For this you will please accept my hearty thanks, and also my best wishes for you, and may each one and all enjoy a Happy and prosperous New Year.

My bills will soon come to you through the mails, and if you will respond promptly and cheerfully, you will confer yet another favor.

MARTIN B. BENNET.

Send 25 trade-marks for a Banner

J. C. DAVIS' OLD SOAP

Not only superior in quality but Bars are

LARGER AND HEAVIER

than any other soap sold in comparison with it. If you have never used it, Cavis' Old Soap try it now.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

New Advertisements.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND 2 1-2 %

Jan. 15, 1890.

Assets	1,803,722.02
Capital subscribed	$2,000,000.00
Capital Paid In	1,000,000.00
Surplus	200,000.00
Undivided profits	37,917.85
Guarantee fund	26,874.80

YOU Can certainly sleep soundly upon securities guaranteed by the entire Assets, Capital, Surplus, Undivided Profits and Guarantee Fund of this institution.

Is a good rate of interest and is as high as is consistent with absolute safety in this class of investment.

DON'T ask for a rate that implies a risk and venture on your part, but remember that safety of your principal is the all-important question.

CAREFULLY INVESTIGATE these investments before placing your January dividends permanently, by calling upon or addressing

EQUITABLE MORTGAGE COMPANY.

117 Devonshire street, Boston.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

Christmas Goods.

OPENING

DEC. 9.

Fine Imported Chocolate and other Confectionery from Mr. Frank Sobrick, supplier to the Imperial Court of Germany

—ALSO—

Imported French and German Baskets

of the finest patterns are to be sold at very low prices at

S. Koschny's,

230 & 232 Thames St.

NOTICE.

The attention of the owners and drivers of teams in use in or on the streets of this city is called to the following extract from the Public Statutes, securing to the Fire Department the right of way on all streets, etc., which will hereafter be strictly enforced.

HENRY W. COZZENS,
Chief Engineer.

COPY OF STATUTE.

EXTRACT FROM PUBLIC STATUTES.

CHAPTER 242.

SEC. 47. The officers and men of the fire department of, or of any fire engine or hose company in any city or town, with their engines, hose carriages and other apparatus, shall have the right of way while going to a fire or upon any alarm thereof, when on duty at any fire in, upon or through any street, highway, lane, avenue, or alley in said city or town; and every person in or upon or owning any vehicle, or upon any such street, highway, lane, avenue or alley, who shall wilfully or maliciously refuse the right of way to, or shall in any way wilfully or maliciously obstruct or retard any fire engine, hose carriage or other apparatus of any such fire department or fire company or any of said officers or men while going to a fire or upon any alarm thereof, or while upon duty at any fire, in, upon, or through any such street, highway, lane, avenue, or alley, shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars.
11-30-1m

1*8*9*0

Brings * New Wants.

I Can Supply You With

Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Woodenware, Baskets, Key Stone Egg Beater, Meat Choppers, Seeds, Fertilizers, Bulbs, Nursery Stock, Shrubs and Plants.

Descriptive Catalogues and Prices Furnished upon Application.

For Your Horses.

Blankets, Harnesses, Brushes, Halters, Boots, Clippers, The Celebrated Eel Skin Lined Whip —Sole Agent for Newport.— Condition Foods, Liniments, Ointments, Vaseline & Moss Hoof Packing.

For the Barn.

Pails, Brooms, Forks, Lanterns, Mangers, Hay Racks and Gutters, Lane's Door Hangers.

Supply Your Poultry

With Scraps, Oyster Shells, Sulphur, Sheridan's, Haven's and Pratt's Condition Powders, with the Imperial Egg Food, and your hens will lay.

—All to be had at—

Geo. A. Weaver's

19 & 23 Broadway.

New Advertisements.

National Bank of Rhode Island

OF NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 21, 1889.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1890.
T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.
1-4

First National Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 31, 1889.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five per cent. will be paid at the bank on and after Thursday, January 2, 1890.
NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.
1-4

DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four and one-half per cent. (4½) will be paid to the stockholders of the Newport National Bank on and after January 2d, 1890.
H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.
12-28

Aquidneck National Bank.

DIVIDEND NO. 46

FOUR PER CENT. payable on and after January 2, 1890.
CHARLES T. HOPKINS, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., Dec. 23, 1889.

National Exchange Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 26, 1889.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after January 2, 1890.
STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Cashier.
12-28

National Bank of Rhode Island

OF NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 17, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at their banking room, 200 Thames street, on Tuesday, January 14, 1890, at 3 o'clock P. M.
T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.
12-28

New England Commercial Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held Tuesday, January 7th, 1890, at eleven o'clock, A. M.
A Semi-annual dividend will be paid to the Stockholders on and after January 2d, 1890.
N. UNDERWOOD, Cashier.
Dec. 23d, 1889.

National Exchange Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 11, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the year ensuing, will be held at the Banking Room on Tuesday, January 14, 1890, at 3 o'clock P. M.
STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Cashier.
12-14

Newport National Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Newport National Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 8 Washington Square, Tuesday, January 14, 1890, at 3 o'clock P. M.
HENRY C. STEVENS, Cashier.

First National Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 13, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, will be held Tuesday, January 14, 1890, from eleven to twelve o'clock.
NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

Aquidneck National Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of directors for the year ensuing will be held at the banking room Tuesday, January 14, 1890, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M.
CHARLES T. HOPKINS, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., December 9th, 1889.

1890.

Harper's Young People.

An Illustrated Weekly.

The Eleventh Volume of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, which begins with the Number for November 5, 1889, presents an attractive programme. It will offer to its readers at least four serials of the usual length, and others in two or three parts, namely, "The Red Mustang," by WILLIAM O. STODDARD; "Phil and the Baby," by LUCY C. LILLIE; "Prince Tommy," by JOHN RUSSELL CORYELL; and "Mother's Way," by MARGARET E. SANGSTER; two short serials by HJALMAR HJORTH BOYESEN. Two series of Fairy Tales will attract the attention of lovers of the wonder-world, namely, the quaint tales told by HOWARD PYLE, and so admirably illustrated by him, and another series in a different vein by FRANK M. BICKNELL. There will be short stories by W. D. HOWELLS, THOMAS NELSON PAGE, MARY E. WILKINS, NORA PERRY, HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD, DAVID KER, HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH, SOPHIE SWETT, RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON, etc.

A subscription to HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE secures a juvenile library. There is useful knowledge, also plenty of amusement.—Boston Advertiser.

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carry on the

Cabinet and Upholstery Business in all its Branches,

and have always on hand a fine assortment of

FURNITURE

of the latest styles. Call and examine our stock.

TEBBETTS' CLOAK STORE,

99 Westminster Street,

Butler Exchange,

Providence, R. I.

THE REDUCTION HAS COME.

Our whole stock down to the bottom in prices, way up in quality and all the time the finest-fitting cloaks that money will buy.

NEWMARKETS at $5, 7.50, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25. These garments are from $3 to 10 less than early prices.

MISSES' NEWMARKETS at $5, 7.50, 10, 12, 15. These garments are from $2 to 10 less than early prices.

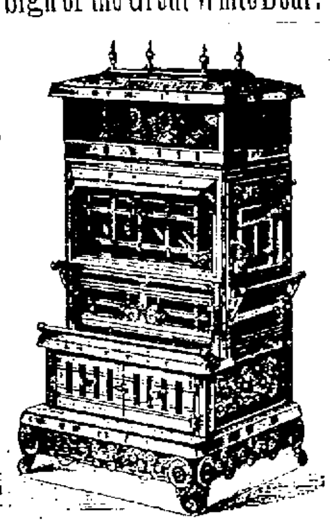
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, put in three lots at $3, 5 and 7, all sizes, 4 years to 12 years. This is just one-half the first prices.

LADIES' PLUSH CLOAKS—$17, 20, 25, 30 and 35. This means from $2 to 10 less than former prices.

LADIES' PLUSH JACKETS $8, 10, 12, 15, 20, and 25. These are from $2 to 10 less than former prices.

Alaska Seal Cloaks Cheap.

Sign of the Great White Bear.



Farmers' Almanac says:

Look out for COLD WEATHER about this time.

Prepare

for it ... of our

ParlorStoves

—AT—

20% Discount.

... store.

A. C. TITUS & CO.

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The H. W. LADD CO.

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—AND—

FLANNELS.

During the next two weeks we shall offer extraordinary bargains in this department.

100 pairs extra quality wool blankets, 7½ lbs., at $2.25 a pair; former price $3.50.

50 pairs extra large, full 12-4 blankets, at $3.37½; worth $5.

25 pairs 11-4 extra fine wool blankets at $4; former price $4.75.

California and Minnesota pure wool blankets, prices from $8 to $20. These celebrated makes are now marked at lower prices than they have been offered this season.

The H. W. LADD CO.,

Providence, R.I.

TURKEYS!

A fine lot of Island Turkeys to arrive on

Monday.

Leave your order early.

T. E. Sherman,

122 BROADWAY.

Card of Thanks.

My Holiday trade was never so large as the present year. My patrons will please accept

Many Thanks

for their liberal patronage of the past. Very respectfully,

Holloway

Artist Photographer.

My Artistic Calendars for 1890 are ready for presentation.

A Great Success

10 per cent. Dividends

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Northwestern

Land & Coal Co.

If you have small savings that you wish to place where they will pay you an extra rate of interest and be absolutely safe, buy five or more shares of the preferred stock of the Northwestern Land and Coal Co. 10 per cent. Dividends are guaranteed, payable semi-annually. All the property of the company has more than doubled its value since purchased. These coal lands have gained a reputation all over the Northwest. A limited amount of the preferred stock has been placed with us for sale.

STOCK NON-ASSESSABLE.
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Don't lose this chance of securing an absolutely safe investment with large dividends. For further information, address or return to

Hon. Robert S. Franklin,

TREASURER, Newport, R. I.

The subscriber would invite

ATTENTION

to his line of

XMAS SLIPPERS,

which are neat, comfortable and cheap. Also a line of $3.00 Cork Sole Calf Shoes, a first quality shoe in every way; and the E. A. Perkins Warranted $3.00 Shoe sells on its merits and is superior to all others for its style, quality, and wear. We do not give you the earth, but we give you the best shoe on earth for the money. A full line of the famous Portland Boots for ladies, equal in every respect to any $4.00 boot in the market only $2.50. We carry superior lines of Children's Shoes, and after trying one pair the children cry for them. Make our Christmas a happy one by giving us a call.

M. S. HOLM,

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INCLUDING

Juveniles, Booklets and Christmas Cards in great variety and the Newest Styles and Designs. Standard Sets, Poets, Color and Monotint Books, all the popular Hymns, Teachers' Bibles, prayer books, hymnals, toy books, stationery, playing cards and games.

GEORGE H. CARR.
172 Thames Street.

Miscellaneous.

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The largest stock of

Etchings, Engravings, Pastels, Autotypes, Christmas Cards, Frames And Mouldings Ever Seen in this City.

All Orders for Framing Promptly filled for Christmas.

W. H. ARNOLD.

12 Broadway.

Xmas is Coming.

Look out for a larger and better assortment of

EVERGREENS and TREES

at low figures. Special rates to churches and societies. Choice Florida and Jamaica Oranges, Grape Fruit, New Nuts, Figs, Dates, Malaga and Catawba Grapes, etc.

Bryer, Diamond and Somers Creamery

BUTTER.

Fresh, Salt and Smoked

FISH,

of all kinds. Also clams, oysters, lobsters, Potomac herring direct from Washington. Give us a call either by telephone or in person at

CARRY BROTHERS'

257 & 259 Thames St.

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Lounges,

New Patterns and Very Low, Just In.

156 Thames Street.

LOOK

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Christmas Goods

we offer for sale. Goods are the best, and prices as low as equally good goods can be bought for in any of the larger cities.

W. K. COVELL, Jr.,

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FREE TO F. & A. M. Beautiful Engraving of a grand ... Mat de Scene ... also large ... goods of all the Masonic goods and books. Lowest prices in North America. No ... Canvassers wanted ... work for Agents ... REDDING & CO., ... Broadway, New York.

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The undersigned still continues the

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BUSINESS,

and will be glad to have his friends' and the public patronage. Especially will he appreciate

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All parties who owe me if they will now come up and settle, will be doing me a very great favor, as I have waited a long time in many cases, and to very great disadvantage.

A.L. Burdick.

Miscellaneous.

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In Tubs of

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W. F. Spingler

begs to call the attention of his patrons and the public generally to the desirability of the

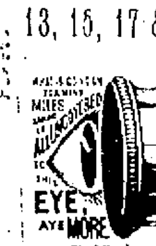
Morris Fabrics

—FOR—

Interior Decoration,

both on account of the beauty of design and coloring and the durability of dye. They are particularly adapted for resisting the ordinary effects of dampness and salt air.

13, 15, 17 & 19 Franklin St.



One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. FREE ... Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $3 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

FREE. OUR NEW $85 Solid Gold Watch. Worth $100.00. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, SOLID GOLD hunting cases. Both ladies' and gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from $20 to $60 per week and upwards. Address, Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

CHRISTMAS PAPERS.

London News,	London Graphic,
Yule Tide,	Father Christmas,
Figaro,	Paris Illustre.
Pictorial World,	Holly Leaves,
Lady's Pictorial,	Chatterbox,
Harper's Weekly,	Leslie's,
Puck,	Judge.

DIARIES FOR 1890.

Old Farmer's and New London Almanacs.

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Farm and Family

Raise Your Own Cows.

A half dozen good cows are worth a dozen poor ones. It takes as much food and care to keep a poor cow as it does a good one, and while the former barely returns enough at most to "pay her way," the latter returns a comfortable profit to her owner. Those farmers who are looking around for really good cows know how difficult it is to buy one, when found, at a price they can afford to pay. Yet they frequently keep "looking around" for several years, when they might, in the same time, have raised several choice cows themselves. Of course it takes time to rear a good-sized herd of profitable cows, but this expenditure of time is only in lieu of the money expenditure absolutely necessary to purchase a desirable animal. As a farmer usually can spare the time better than he can spare the cash, it is easy to see what is the best course to pursue. There are but few farmers who do not now have at least one, two, or three cows fairly good, which can be used as a start in improvement. Do not use a scrub bull merely because your neighbor happens to have him and charges nothing, but rather pay a fair price for a good, pure-bred one. Save all the heifer calves and carefully raise them. When they are about three years old, and less than four years from the time the improvement is started, you will have fine young cows. Other calves will also be coming on, from them as well as from the original cows, and in five or six years there will be quite a herd; the common, unprofitable cows having been worked off to the butcher. Many a farmer wishes he had commenced five or six years ago. He does not think that he will likely say the same thing five or six years hence, yet does not commence now. Good, pure-bred bulls have now become so well distributed, that the use of one can usually be secured without much difficulty, while a good bull calf can be had from such stock, eligible to entry, for a comparatively low price. Enough can, as a rule, be counted on from neighboring farmers' herds to pay for his keep.—[American Agriculturist.

Egg Food for Fowls in Winter.

For the production of eggs through the winter the following food is desirable: For morning, one quart of cornmeal and the same of bran is mixed with boiling water to a stiff pudding. One teaspoonful of salt and a liberal dusting with pepper are added during the stirring. This quantity is enough for fifty fowls, and should be fed in a shallow trough covered with bars, to prevent the fowls walking in it. At noon a quart of wheat screenings and as much of broken fresh bones, with some meat on them, as may be procured from the butcher, are given. At night one quart of corn partly parched in the oven is given. Fresh well-water should be given at noon. This gives about two ounces of very nutritious food to each hen, or somewhat less if the three cocks which would run with fifty hens are counted in, and this is the highest feeding that is admissible for health. Occasionally a cabbage may be hung in the yard for the fowls to pick at.

Agricultural Notes and Hints.

Too many of our farmers try to cover too much ground. They are like a hen trying to hatch fifty eggs when a dozen are as many as she can cover.

The earthworm is said to be busy all the while preparing and fertilizing the surface soil for the growth of plants. It is never idle in its humble work.

Muck is a good absorbent, but it is sticky and filthy in the stable, while as a rule its fertilizing value is greatly overrated. Dry earth is preferable.

Dr. Haskins declares that one-half the manure that might be saved and utilized on New England farms, where it is so much needed, is wasted.

We live in times when the big fish have eaten up nearly all the little ones, so far as business is concerned. What will big fish do for food in the future?

No tree for shade or other purpose can grow and do its best without plenty of air and sunshine. It is a mistake to crowd trees too thickly together.

Cultivation of intellect is a necessary preparation for cultivating the soil. It was an awakened brain that first suggested the idea of cultivation at all.

The position or calling does not give the measure of the man. The intelligent farmer stands as high as anybody in proportion to the amount of his intelligence.

Two conditions are said to be necessary for the growth of the grape—something firm for every tendril to cling to, and plenty of sunshine for every leaf to bask in.

If you are troubled with slugs and snails about your plants, use lettuce or cabbage leaves for traps and examine the undersides every morning, destroying the pests.

It does not seem to occur to the advocates of scattering manure on snow and frozen ground that it may not work the same on all farms and under varying conditions.

By the aid of improved machinery, much of the work on the farm is now done in days that it formerly required as many weeks to do and not do as well as it is now done.

To get at the net cost of feed some of the stations substract 20 per cent as the loss in the manurial value of the feed, giving the feed credit for 80 per cent of its manurial value.

During the month of November the temperature of New England averaged three degrees above the normal, and we had two and one-half inches excess of rain-fall.

It is claimed by some that eight sheep may be kept for every cow without much additional expense, since sheep will live mainly on what cows will reject and which otherwise would go to waste.

Though cultivation is not a substitute for manure, but it improves the crop wonderfully. Thorough cultivation and plenty of the right kind of manure have a magical effect in producing crops.

We want more education to fit men for the profession of farming, and hope in time to get it through our experiment stations and agricultural colleges, but useful knowledge is of slow growth.

The cattlemen of the ranges are said to be greatly disappointed at the low prices which have prevailed the past season. They believed the bottom was reached last year and counted on higher prices.

Keep the surface of your plant pots well stirred up. It will let in the air, and the loose soil will serve as mulch to check evaporation and help [illegible] sphere.

The orange and lemon groves of California have been greatly benefited by the introduction of the lady-bird or vedalia, a predacious insect from Australia, that preys upon the white-scale, which threatened to destroy the citrus industry of the Pacific coast.—[Mirror and Farmer.

Recipes for the Table.

WELSH RAREBIT.—Half a pound of crumbed cheese, quarter of a pound of butter warmed and mashed together in a saucepan. Add four yolks of eggs, salt, pepper, and half a cup of milk. Stir until creamy, but do not let it boil. Spread on thin slices of toast and brown in a hot oven two minutes.

DOUGHNUTS.—One cup of sweet milk, one-half cup of butter, two eggs beaten very light, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, flavor with nutmeg or vanilla, and add flour enough to roll out; one cup of sugar, sift over powdered sugar as soon as taken out of the boiling lard.

LEMON CAKE.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, the whites of five eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar; bake in layers. Filling—Two tablespoonfuls of cold starch, one cup of boiling water, one cup of sugar, the grated rind and juice of two lemons.

BREAD FOR SOUP.—Cut slices of stale bread in small squares, throw them in boiling lard and fry till brown. Skim out, drain and put in a soup tureen before serving the soup. For oyster soup crackers crisped in the oven are nice.

QUINCE PRESERVES.—Eight pounds of quinces, eight of white sugar. Pare the quinces, slice from the core and simmer in clear water until tender. Remove to dishes, laying each piece by itself. Put the cores and skins in the water and boil for twenty minutes. Strain the water through a jelly bag, and into two quarts of it put a pound of white sugar for each pound of quinces; simmer gently, and when the syrup is half done begin to cook the quinces in it, putting in only part at a time, as in peach preserves, simmering for fifteen minutes and removing to dishes while the rest cooks. Proceed thus until all of the fruit is perfectly transparent, then seal up in glass jars.

HAM CROQUETTES.—Chop ham fine; add sliced onions, salt and pepper to taste, and half of the quantity of soaked bread or cooked rice; mix together with two beaten eggs; make into small cakes; sprinkle with flour, and fry or bake in one pan with butter on top.

SCRAMBLED EGG.—Rub a tablespoonful of butter with a teaspoon of flour and add to it one cup of boiling milk; into this put six beaten eggs; stir until thick, season and pour into a frying pan in which has been put a tablespoonful of butter.

LETTUCE.—Wash each leaf separately, breaking them from the head; crisp in ice water and serve the leaves whole, garnished with hard-boiled eggs cut in slices.

LYONNAISE POTATOES.—For one quart of cold potatoes cut in cubes, melt a lump of butter the size of a walnut in a pan, and when it boils add a small onion minced very fine. As soon as it colors a little put in the potatoes, and season with half a teaspoonful of salt, and a saltspoonful of pepper. Let them brown lightly, stirring often, and serve very hot.

EGG SALAD.—Six hard-boiled eggs, a small bunch of parsly cut fine, or half a teaspoonful of celery seed; chop the whites and yelks separately, then mix with this dressing: Yolk of one egg; stir in oil till it is thick; add half a teaspoonful of dry mustard, one teaspoonful of vinegar and a little salt.

BAKED OMELET.—Four eggs; beat the yelks separately and add two-thirds of a cup of hot milk and a bit of butter, a tablespoonful of flour, salt and pepper to taste; beat the whites to a stiff froth; and add them last. Bake in a buttered dish a few minutes until it is a nice brown.

TO USE COLD VEAL.—Take of cold veal one part, two parts cold boiled potato, both cut in little pieces; put some cream or milk in stew-pan with pieces of butter, salt and pepper and let it boil up, then put in veal and potato and stew a few minutes; drop in bits of green parsley. This is equally nice for cold chicken.

God's Work and Man's Work.

Man's work in beautifying the earth is very different from God's work. God's work is seen in majestic peaks which pierce the sky, in foaming waterfalls, in pathless forests, in tangled bushwoods, in rich valleys, in ever-changing outlines of earth and heaven. Man's work appears in prim foot-paths, in monotonously trimmed hedges, and in beds of flowers set out with mathematical exactness which suggests a neat diagram in Euclid. We never tire of God's work in beautifying the world; there is a newness of surprise in it which never fails. We do grow weary of the dead levels, the hard, straight lines, the mechanical balance of circles, triangles and parallelograms, into which man "improves" God's work. And when we turn to the Bible and see that here also appears the tangled order of God's creation—heights, depths and wandering mazes, which defy the utmost reach of the human mind—we recognize that the beauty of God's work in the Book is like the beauty of God's work in the world; and are thankful that, at least within the covers of Holy Scripture, man cannot introduce the prim order of a dead system. Humanly speaking, the Bible would not have been so new or so living a book to-day, if it had not been written in the order of a logical treatise beginning with an exact definition of God, and ending with a minutely precise exposition of eschatology. God gave the Bible, as he gave the world, in that apparently disorderly order wherein appear the truest beauty and the deepest unity. God left no man the work of making trim flower-beds and equally trim systems of theology.—S. S. Times.

A fine specimen of meteoric iron has just been received at the North Carolina State Museum. Its greatest length is twelve inches, with an average breadth of eight inches, and it is about two inches thick. Its general shape is flat, though it is somewhat concave on one side and convex on the other, as if broken off from the outer surface of a rounded and larger mass. The specimen is coated with a thick crust of dark brown rust and weighs 25½ pounds. It is from the same neighborhood (Rockingham County, N. C.) as the specimen obtained in 1886, and the composition and general appearance seem to be identical. An analysis of the first specimen received gave: Iron, 90 parts; nickel, eight parts, with traces of cobalt, copper and phosphorus. They have also in the museum a meteorite from Nash County, which is totally different in appearance and composition, being gray in color and of a stony character. The specimen from Nash was seen to fall in a field in the daytime, and was [illegible]

Household Fancy Work.

LADIES APRON.

White or straw-colored grenadine canvas is used for this apron. A Grecian pattern in cross-stitch is worked with straw-colored working cotton all around the hem of the apron at the bottom and sides; then a piece is cut out next to this hem the width of the crochet insertion, and this is inserted in its place with needle and thread. A crocheted edging to match the insertion is sewn around the outer edge of the apron, and ribbon strings tie the belt together on the left side.

Take cotton or linen thread and a fine steel hook. Make a chain of 7 stitches and join into a ring.

THE INSERTION.

1st row—Seven chain for 1st treble, 11 trebles, each separated by 3 chain, under the ring, 3 chain, join with a single crochet in 4th of 7 chain in beginning the round.

2d row—Four double crochets under each 3 chain of previous row, join with a single crochet in 1st double crochet.

3d row—Turn the work on the wrong side and work the other way around, thus: One double crochet in each double crochet, taking up the back horizontal loop, join with a single crochet in 1st double crochet.

4th row—Turn the work on the right side, 1 double crochet in each of the 3 double crochets, taking up the back loop as before; *4 chain for picot; draw a loop through the last of the 3 double crochets just before the 4 chain, leaving 2 loops on the hook; draw a loop through next double crochet of previous round, draw through 2 loops twice, repeat from * 11 times, 12 picots, join with a single crochet to 1st double crochet.

This completes one rosette. Make as many as are required and join them together thus: The last two picots of a rosette must be joined to the 6th and 5th picots of the preceding rosette. Then add 4 rows along each side.

1st row—Turn the work on the wrong side and fasten with a double crochet in second of 2 chain directly after the first two unconnected picots of first rosette, 9 chain, miss 1 picot, 1 double crochet in 3d of 3 chain between 1st and 2d picots, (a) turn the work on the right side, 4 double crochets under 9 chain just made, leaving 5 stitches of chain unworked, 9 chain, turn the work on the wrong side, 1 double crochet in 3d of 3 chain between 2d and 3d picots; repeat from (a) 4 times, working 5 double crochets instead of 4 under the last of the 4 chain loops on top of rosette; repeat.

2d row—Seven double crochets with a picot of 4 chain between the 5th and 6th double crochets under the first 9 chain loop of rosette that the 4 double crochets are under of previous row, (b) 7 double crochets with picots as before between 2d and 3d, 5th and 6th double crochets of next two loops of 9 chain, these stitches under each chain loop are worked directly after the 4 double crochets of previous row, 7 double crochets with picots between 2d and 3d of next 9 chain, 7 double crochets with picots between 5th and 6th double crochets of first 9 chain of second rosette; repeat from (b) to end of row.

3d row—One treble in 1st of 6 picots of 1st rosette, (c) 3 chain, 1 double crochet in top picot, repeat from (c) twice, 3 chain, 1 double crochet in next picot, 3 chain, 1 treble in next picot, keep the next loop on hook, 1 double crochet in 1st picot of next rosette, work off the two loops of preceding treble; repeat from (c) to end of row.

4th row—One double crochet in 1st stitch, (d) 1 chain, miss 1 stitch, 1 double crochet in next stitch, repeat from (d).

This finishes one side of the insertion.

THE EDGING.

Work the rosettes, then the first 2 rows on both sides, then work the last 2 of the 4 rows on the inside edge of rosette and add two rows, thus:

1st row—Cross treble thus: One double treble on next stitch, work off the lower loops, 1 treble in next stitch, work off the upper loops of first treble, 2 chain, 1 double crochet in centre of cross treble, 1 chain, miss 1 stitch, repeat.

2d row—Like 4th row of rosette.

FANCY MITTS.

Silk can be used for knitting these mitts, if preferred, but fancy colored linen thread is cooler, and will wash better than silk. With linen thread of suitable fineness, and steel needles to correspond with the thread, cast on 84 stitches, or 28 on each of the three needles and knit around plain.

1st row—Plain.

2d row—*Narrow, over, narrow, over, repeat from * all around.

3d row—Like the 1st row.

4th row—Like the 2d row.

5th row—Plain.

6th row—Like the 2d row.

7th row—Plain. There should be only 84 stitches on the needles.

8th row—Slip and bind, knit 5, purl 2, over, knit 1, over twice, purl 2, repeat from * to end of round.

9th row—*Slip and bind, knit 4, purl 2, knit 3, purl 2, repeat from * all around.

10th row—Slip and bind, knit 3, purl 2, knit 1, over, knit 1, over, knit 1, purl 2, repeat from * all round.

11th row—*Slip and bind, knit 2, purl 2, knit 5, purl 2, repeat from * all round.

12th row—*Slip and bind, knit 1, purl 2, knit 2, over, knit 1, over, knit 2, purl 2, repeat from * all round.

13th row—*Slip and bind, purl 2, knit 7, purl 2, repeat from * all round.

14th row—*Over, knit 1, over twice, purl 2, slip and bind, knit 5, purl 2, repeat from * all round.

15th row—*Knit 3, purl 2, slip and bind, knit 4, purl 2, repeat from * all round.

16th row—*Knit 1, over, knit 1, over, knit 1, purl 2, slip and bind, knit 3, purl 2, repeat from * all round.

17th row—*Knit 5, purl 2, slip and bind, knit 2, purl 2, repeat from * all round.

18th row—*Knit 2, over, knit 1, over, knit 2, purl 2, slip and bind, knit 1, purl 2, repeat from * all round.

19th row—*Knit 7, purl 2, slip and bind, purl 2, repeat from * all round.

20th row—Like the 8th row.

This finishes one leaf of the pattern. Knit 12 of these before you widen for the thumb, then 4 leaves more and widen 4 leaves or 24 stitches on the thumb side of the mitt only; after knitting 16 leaves in length, slip off 5 leaves or 30 stitches on to a thread for the thumb. Cast on 20 new stitches for the gore on the inside of the thumb, and narrow it one stitch every round until there is only one stitch left to start another leaf with for the hand under the thumb; this gore is in the hand and similar to the one in the heel starting from the same place and decreased the same way.

Now finish the hand by knitting one and one-half leaves of the pattern from the thumb, then knit several rows of open work, the same as at the beginning of the mitt, and finish off with small crocheted shells.

For the thumb, knit 1 leaf in length, after first narrowing the gore in the same way as the hand gore; then the open work and the shells. Finish with [illegible]

The Earth Not a Vast Cemetery.

Again and again this old poetic fancy of the earth as one great cemetery, buried several times deep with dead men and women and children, has been refuted by figures. But great is error and will prevail, unless the truth be well and steadily upheld. The population of the earth is now about 1,500,000,000. Suppose the human race to have existed for 6,000 years, and to have been always as great as now. In 6,000 years you have sixty centuries. In each century you may count three generations of mankind or 180 generations in all, each being a generation of 1,500,000,000. Now lay out a cemetery for one generation. It will be a huge estimate to give every man, woman and child a grave five feet by two, or ten square feet. You want for your graveyard, then, 15,000,000,000 square feet of ground. A square mile contains something less than 28,000,000 square feet. You want, then, a graveyard not fifty-five miles long by ten wide for your whole generation. Now multiply this by 180 and you have your burial ground for 6,000 years of mankind. That is, a strip of 1,800 miles long by fifty-five miles wide will be ample. In other words, a cemetery containing 100,000 square miles would be sufficient for the entire human race to lie side by side. The estimate which I have given you of continuous population is obviously enormously large. The estimate of the size of each grave is very large. A strictly correct estimate would reduce the size of the required cemetery more than one-half. But enormous as it is, you could lay out your burial-ground for all men who have lived on earth, so that they could lie side by side, in Arizona or in California; or you could lay it out in Texas large enough to accommodate the race of 6,000 years past, and also the race for 6,000 years to come, all sleeping in the soil of that one State of this Union. But some one says the race of man has been on earth 100,000 years. That is a pure imagination, and there is not, so far as I know, a fact on which to rest it. But suppose it is true, and suppose the population always what it now is. You have provided for 6,000 years of it. You want nearly seventeen times as large a cemetery for the generation of a thousand centuries.—That is, you want 1,700,000 square miles in it. Lay it out whenever you please, 1,700 miles long by 1,000 wide. It is but a part of the United States. And so enormously large have been the rough estimates thus far used, it is safe to say that if the human race has been in existence 100,000 years, a separate grave could be provided for every individual of the race within a part of the United States east of the Mississippi river. The fact is, my friend, you need but a very small piece of the earth's surface to lie down in. And you occupy but a very small space while you live. Stand in a corner, with your back to the wall, and your shoulder against the side wall. Put a book against the wall outside your other shoulder, close to it. Let some one hold a stick across in front of your body. So you will measure how much room you require when standing up in a crowded assembly. You are a large man if you occupy two square feet. The average requirement of a generation of men, women and children is not one square foot and a half. More than 18,000,000 persons can stand on a square mile of surface. Now see how small a crowd after all would be an assembly of men, out of all ages and kindred and peoples, were they gathered together. Carry your arithmetic still further. You laid out a cemetery for the 1,500,000,000 of mankind now living. Build a city for them to dwell in. Average families at five persons to a family, and give each family a house and lot 20 feet by 100. Your cemetery gave five persons fifty square feet for graves. Their city lot is forty times as large. Your city must therefore be forty times as large as your cemetery. Add 20 per cent. for good streets. I will not save you or your school-going child the trouble of "doing the figures." Impress the truth on your mind by three minutes' work with pencil and paper, that the whole living human race could be gathered in a city so small in comparison with what you have imagined. And now remember that all the estimates on which we have gone are too large. This city lot might as well be 20 by 50. People live in flats without back yards, and in stories one above another. Your city modeled after the latest fashions in cities need not be a quarter the size our estimates have made it. When you have built your city, inquire and be surprised to find the vast space for garden, fields and forests you have left accessible to it, whence could come all the necessities and luxuries of civilized life.—[W. C. Prime, LL. D., in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Gladstone on Divorce.

While divorce of any kind impairs the integrity of the family, divorce with remarriage destroys it root and branch. The parental and conjugal relations are "joined together" by the hand of the Almighty no less than the persons united by the marriage tie to one another. Marriage contemplates not only an absolute identity of interests and affections, but also the creation of new, joint and independent obligations, stretching into the future and limited only by the stroke of death. These obligations where divorce proper is in force lose all community, and the obedience reciprocal to them is dislocated and destroyed. * * * I have spent nearly sixty years in the center of British life. Both before and from the beginning of that period absolute divorces were in England abusively obtainable, at a very heavy cost, by private Acts of Parliament; but they were so rare (perhaps about two in a year), that they did not affect the public tone, and for the English people marriage was virtually a contract indissoluble by law. In the year 1857 the English Divorce Act was passed, for England only. Unquestionably, since that time, the standard of conjugal morality has perceptibly declined among the higher classes of this country, and scandals in respect to it have become more frequent. The decline, as a fact, I know to be recognized by persons of social experience and insight who in no way share my abstract opinions on divorce. Personally, I believe it to be due in part to this great innovation in our marriage laws; but in part only, for other disintegrating causes have been at work. The mystery of marriage is, I admit, too profound for our comprehension; and it seems now to be too exacting for our faith.—W. E. Gladstone, in North American Review.

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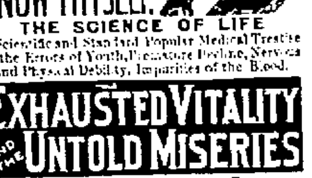

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If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me $200 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ringworm, psoriasis, etc. I took ... and ... Sarsaparilla over one year and a half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors, and no cure. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them were three boxes of CUTICURA, and three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for $200, you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book of psoriasis (picture number two, "How to Cure Skin Diseases"), but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but all to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times.

DENNIS DOWNING, Waterbury, Vt.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, and permanently cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary diseases and humors of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

FREE FROM RHEUMATISM

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest and muscular pains and weaknesses. The first and only pain-killing plaster.

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RADICAL CURE

FOR CATARRH.

Relief Instantaneous. Cure Rapid, Radical and Permanent.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, one or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and injures the most robust of constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his RADICAL CURE has won the hearty approval of thousands. It is instantaneous in affording relief in all head colds, sneezing, snuffling, and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell and taste, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver and kidneys.

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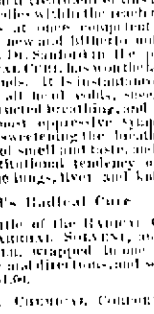

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The young, the aged and tottering are soon made well by its use. Remember what you read here, it may save your life, it has saved hundreds. Don't wait until tomorrow.

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Are you low-spirited and weak, or suffering from the excesses of youth? If so, SULPHUR BITTERS will cure you.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

New Magazines.

Scribner's opens with a very interesting paper by Walter Gillette Bates, on Water Storage in the West, showing, with the assistance of numerous illustrations, how the vast arid plains of the West, once called the Great American Desert, receive the necessary water supply to make them reward the labors of the husbandman and blossom like a rose. W. C. Brownell presents some very readable notes and impressions of the Paris Exposition. The first instalment of African Studies, by A. F. Jacassey, is on Tripoli of Barbary, an enchanting subject to the reader, but which the writer takes pains to show is fascinating only through poetical distance. Other subjects of interest are: The Beauty of Spanish Women, by Henry T. Finck; Electricity in the Household, by A. E. Kennelly; The Lost Plant, a Consular Experience, by John Pierson. Octave Thanet begins in the present number a thrilling serial, Expiation, the scene of whose opening chapters is laid in Arkansas, during the time of the Civil War. Harold Frederic continues his entertaining serial of old Colonial times in New York state. The Point of View includes the Paris Exhibition, Thackeray's Life, Social Life in Print, The French as Artists.

The opening article of Harper's is a finely-illustrated description of Jamaica, New and Old, the first of a series by Howard Pyle: A Russian General contributes a highly entertaining paper on the Russian Army, profusely illustrated. Two Phases of American Art is most delightfully discussed by Mrs. L. C. Lillie. A Woman on Horseback, by Anna C. Brackett, contains some admirable hints that all who ride should avail themselves of. The Philosophy of Chinese is very agreeably described by John Heard, Jr. The opening chapters of the serial by Lafcadio Hearn, Youma, are very promising, the scene of the story being laid at Martinique in old Colonial days. There are many short stories in the present issue of the magazine:—A Night at Ouseley Manor, by Katherine S. Macquoid; Polly Dorsett's Rule, by Elizabeth Stoddard; Barthelemy de Macarty's Revenge, by Hon. Charles Gayarré; The Centre Figger, by M. E. M. Davis. The Smyrna Fig Harvest is entertaining not only to the lover of this dried seedling as found for sale at our fruit stores, whose acquaintance with the fruit here begins and ends, but to those delighting in the descriptions of beautiful places, fascinating through historical or other associations. A. Lang writes delightfully of an old historical university, St. Andrews, whose streets and colleges have so little changed that a "ghost of 1520 would not lose his way in modern St. Andrews," but whose material home has nothing ancient except its chapel, and whose delightful location and surroundings make it from June to October a summer resort.

In St. Nicholas, Nora Perry continues her serial with its dexterously concealed moral, to its sixth chapter. The Enchanted Mesa, a legend of New Mexico in the 15th century, is an enchanting story by Charles F. Lummis. Charles G. D. Roberts tells a thrilling tale of the wild woods in his story, Tracked by a Panther. Bertha's Debut is a lovely tale of a heroic little girl, whose thought of self was wholly absorbed in the love and care of her family. Edmund Alton contributes the seventh paper on his instructive subject, The Routine of the Republic. Two timely articles interesting to most boys of all ages have for their subject the Foot-Ball: The Drop Kick is by W. T. Bull, and Intercollegiate Football is by Walter Camp. William O. Stoddard begins another of his inimitable serials in the present number, entitled Crowded out o' Crofield. An Ostrich Ranch in the United States, by Anna Eichberg King, is a highly entertaining and instructive paper. Palmer Cox tells another tale of the Brownies, which all the young folks will be eager to read. The Yule-Log's Song is a timely verse by Harriet Prescott Spofford. There are several poems by Helen Thayer Hutchison, with a short sketch of the life of the talented young writer. There are other verses and stories, enough to delight the youthful heart for many an hour.

The Cosmopolitan has some exceedingly interesting topics under consideration, Thrones that will Totter Next, being by Mayo W. Hazeltine; The Romantic Story of a Great Corporation, being a history of the Hudson Bay Company, with a description of their different posts, by J. Macdonald Oxley; The Development of the Coat and Waistcoat, a short history of gentlemen's dress from early ages, by Wm. Hamilton Bell; Sugar Cane and Sugar Making, by Wm. H. Ballou; Famous Beauties, by Elizabeth Bisland; A Cruise Around Antiqua, In the Field Papers, by Poultney Bigelow; Columbia College, by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen; Blenheim, the Famous, Charles S. Pelham—Clinton; with a completed story by Thomas A. Janvier entitled St. Mary of the Angels. Poems are contributed by Frank Dempster Sherman, M. C. Gillington, William Bronson Le Due.

The Forum opens with a paper by John G. Carlisle, ex-Speaker of the House, on The Tariff and The Farmer, arguing of course for free trade. Major J. W. Powell of the Smithsonian Institution contributes an able article on, Prehistoric Man in America, showing what he is lead to believe by his own researches and study, that no people preceded the Indians. Prof. Goldwin Smith, in Woman's Place in the State, forcibly shows that her place is not at the polls or in political office, taking grounds opposite to those formerly held by him. We would that all agitators of Woman Suffrage might read what Mr. Smith says on the subject in his present article. Other timely and interesting subjects are ably treated. The Ethics of Marriage, by W. S. Lilly; Democracy in England, by Henry Labouchere, Editor of the London Truth; The Problem of Air Navigation, by Prof. R. H. Thurston of Cornell; Abuses of the Veto Power, by Frederick A. Conkling; Magnetism and Hypnotism, by J. M. Charcot; The Wrongs of the Ute Indians, by George T. Kercheval; Horace Greeley's Cure for Poverty, by Prof. Rodney Welch, a New England man, long and intimately acquainted with agricultural matters in the West, who argues directly in opposition to the advice given by the eminent journalist to the poor man "to go West and grow up with the country."

Necessary Preparations.

Visitor—I suppose your daughter is busily preparing for her wedding?

Mother—Yes: she is up in her room now, destroying all her old letters.—*Life.*

A Clear Title.

Miss Van Allwood—Are you sure Baron Deschnag is a genuine nobleman?

Mr. McBalla-ter—Sure. Why, he borrowed six hundred dollars of me like a man.

Aunt Alantha's Money.

"If you don't behave yourselves, you shall be sent to stay with Aunt Alantha."

That was the most overwhelming doom with which, in our childhood's days, mamma could threaten us girls. In our infant imaginations we depicted Aunt Alantha as an Ogress, seated at the mouth of a cave, gnawing the bones of little girls, or a Seven-Leagued, Booted Giantess, scouring the plains for plump children.—And not until we were grown up did we investigate seriously into the subject.

"I really think," said papa, who was himself a sort of grown-up Babe in the Wood, "that one of the girls ought to go to Aunt Alantha. If she is really so rich, there's no reason why we shouldn't share in the spoils."

"Don't talk so dreadfully, Harold," said mamma. "We are not designing fortune-hunters. But a helpless, feeble old lady, such as Aunt Alantha is, and living all alone by herself, it would really be an act of Christian charity for one of her grand-nieces to stay with her."

There were four of us, and not one was willing to volunteer for the visit to Alanthus Lodge.

"You are naughty girls," said mamma.—"Any one of you ought to be willing to sacrifice your own prejudices for the good of the family—and of Aunt Alantha."

"One of you must go," said papa sternly.

"Let's draw lots," said Letitia, the eldest.

And the lot fell on me. Everything happened to me.

"I won't go," said I, bursting into tears.

"You've drawn the shortest slip of paper," said Amabel, triumphantly.

"I don't see that you can help yourself," observed judicial Marian.

"Don't be silly, child," said papa. "Your Aunt Alantha is a very worthy woman. A little eccentric, perhaps, but that is quite allowable in a person of her age."

"And, Kate," said Mamma, "you must be sure and not leave your things lying around. Neatness is one of Aunt Alantha's strong points. And don't sing and jump about the house as you do here. Your Aunt Alantha is a quiet person. Try and please her in every respect."

Thus, in spite of my remonstrances, I was sent off to Alanthus Lodge on the edge of the Adirondack woods.

It was a bleak October evening when the buckboard wagon which contained me and my trunk stopped before the old house of discolored brick. The skies were leaden dark, except where a belt of dull crimson flamed about the sunset line. The pine trees seemed to keep up a perpetual moaning, and when the driver drew up his jaded horses, and said, "This 'ere's Alanthus Lodge, miss," I was ready to cry out, "Don't stop, don't stop! Take me back to the boat again! I can't stay here!"

But I remembered myself in time, and stepped primly out, just as a short, stout old lady came to the door with a shawl over her head.

"Oh," said she, "it's my niece from the city, is it? Katherine Kyle?"

"Yes, please, Aunt Alantha," said I.

"Or rather my grand-niece," she corrected herself, giving me a little woodpecker tap of a kiss on my cheek-bone. "You are very like your mother, child. She was a pretty girl before she married that artist, and spoiled all her good looks counting over wash-lists and measuring out soap and candles to the kitchen. Come in! I didn't invite you, but I'm very glad to see you, nevertheless."

Aunt Alantha's sitting-room was very snug, with its dark-red carpet, its fire of blazing logs, and the deer-hound stretched out on the rug like one of Landseer's pictures.

"I've got Sancho," said she, nodding toward the fire, "since I was robbed the last time. Francois is a good fellow" (with a glance towards the kitchen, where a French Canadian lad was cooking something that smelled exceedingly good over the stove). "but he sleeps like a log. But Sancho barks at the very least alarm."

"Why, Aunt Alantha, how many times have you been robbed?" gasped I.

"Three," answered Aunt Alantha, exultingly. "But they got nothing but some plated spoons and a lot of Confederate money that I was going to mount on pasteboard for a curiosity."

We had a delicious supper of game, cooked à la Delmonico, coffee and hot waffles. Sancho had the wild turkey bones, and Francois ate his share in the kitchen, squatted on the hearth.

"Aunt Alantha," said I, "have you no women about the house?"

"La, no chile!" said Aunt Alantha. "What do I want of women? I hate women! Francois is worth three women any time. And Sancho can do everything but talk."

Late as it was Aunt Alantha took a lantern and showed me over the house, especially pointing out the various doors where chains and bolts were so connected with loaded guns that any tampering with the locks would be sure to produce an explosion.

"No more burglaries for me," said Aunt Alantha, chuckling. "I'd like to see 'em try it now. They've got an idea that I'm very rich. So I am—in guns, and chains and wires."

There were also curiosities of all sorts—mosses, birds' nests, carefully labelled geological specimens, rattlesnake skins, and a case of hideous stuffed birds, looking about as much like live ones as a complexion made up of powders and cosmetics resembles a sixteen-year-old girl's peach-pink cheeks.

"I believe I've got an example of every small bird in these woods," said Aunt Alantha, viewing them with her head on one side.—"Such a collection as this is nearly priceless.—Don't mention it, Katherine, but I think seriously of leaving this collection to your mother in my will. It ought never to go out of the family."

I looked at the case in dismay. It was full a yard long, by four feet high—an atrocity of stained wood, with a hideous tree bough sprawled in its centre, like an octopus, and birds perched about it in all sorts of impossible attitudes.

Never, in all my life, had I seen anything so ugly.

The rooms were small, but well furnished, after a wild, unceremonious fashion, and I was relieved to find that the apartment I was destined to occupy opened out of my Aunt Alantha's own sanctum.

"It is an awfully lonely spot," said I, glancing out at the wild tops of the mountains, and the woods swaying in the night wind.

"I like lonely places," said Aunt Alantha.

"Aunt Alantha!" I hesitated.

"Well?" said my aunt in her short, sharp way.

"I do hope," said I, lowering my voice to a whisper, "that you haven't any money in the house."

"All I've got in the world is in this house," said Aunt Alantha, putting another log of moss fringed wood in the air tight stove, which created a summer atmosphere through the room, moistened by the tea kettle that sang on the top.

"Oh, Aunt Alantha! And the burglars!"

"Burglars," said my aunt, "take 'em all in all, are no worse than savings banks that fly to pieces, and cashiers that defalcate. Besides, they've rummaged the premises three times already to no effect. I don't believe they'll try again. My money Katherine—"

"Oh, don't tell me where you keep it!" said I, putting my fingers to my ears. I wouldn't know for the world."

"I wasn't going to tell you," said Aunt Alantha. "I was merely going to remark that it was quite safe."

In the middle of the night I waked up. A masked man was standing over me.

"Don't be alarmed, miss," said he. "It ain't our trade to hurt women nor children.—Just you keep quiet. It's my duty to gag you, and to tie your feet and hands. But I ain't going to hurt you. Your grandma, she's submitted quite peaceable like a sensible old lady. The French boy, he fought considerable, and we had to knock the dog on the head. All we want is the privilege of going peaceably through the house."

There we lay, Aunt Alantha and I, trembling all over, unable even to speak to each other, while the muffled tread and disguised voices of the villains who had gagged us sounded all over the house for two mortal hours.

At the end of that time all was still, and presently poor Francois came crawling up stairs, very stiff and lame.

"Zey cut ze ropes," said he, "an' zey run. Zey come in by ze big window, I seen zem. Madame an' ma'amselle hurt! I will cut ze cords very careful. Only wait."

"I thought that window was too high for any one to reach," said Aunt Alantha, the moment her mouth was at liberty.

Francois spread out both his hands.

"Ze diable," said he, "can come in wherever zere is a crack so big as a chipmunk's hair!"

Sancho lay stretched dead on the hearth. The fires were out: it had grown very cold.

"There's one comfort," said Aunt Alantha, although her teeth chattered so that she could hardly drink the catnip tea that faithful Francois had brewed in a tin canister. "The rascals didn't get anything for their pains!"

"How do you know?" said I.

"I know a variety of things," said Aunt Alantha, curtly.

We gave the alarm as soon as possible, but in those wildernesses it was about as practicable to track a band of ruffians as to follow the flight of the wild geese who flew shrieking over our heads towards the South. All efforts were vain to trace their whereabouts.

"Aunt Alantha," said I, "you must go back to Albany with me. It is not safe for you to live so."

"Katherine," said Aunt Alantha, "I shall never leave this house alive. It is my home, and here I mean to stay."

She spoke the truth. The chill and the shock, added to the infirmities of age, brought on an attack of pneumonia, which carried her off in three days.

Papa and mamma hastened to attend the funeral.

A lawyer from Troy came peeping and prying around with a steady insistence which reminded me somewhat of the burglars.

"There is a will," said he, "leaving everything to her niece Emily, the wife of Cicero Kyle."

"Then our fortune is made!" cried mamma.

"But, apparently, there is nothing to leave but this house, two hundred acres of mountain land, and these few sticks of furniture."

"Then," sighed papa, "we are as poor as ever. She must have spent all her money in speculations. What do you say, children? There are some fine views hereabouts. Shall we come here and live?"

"No, no, no!" we all cried in chorus.

"Very well," said papa. "Mamma is the heiress. What does she decide?"

"To sell everything at auction," said mamma, "for what it will bring; and to leave this gloomy place."

But it was not until we had completed all the business forms, and were climbing into the wagon that was to take us to the Lake Champlain boat, that Marian uttered a cry of surprise.

"What is that hideous thing they are putting into the back of the wagon?" said she.

"The case of stuffed birds, as I live!" said Letitia. "It must be a mistake."

"I bid in myself, at the auction," confessed I, hanging down my head. "It was only three dollars. And Aunt Alantha said she meant mamma to have it."

"Mercy!" cried mamma, "I would not give houseroom to such an atrocity."

"But mayn't I keep it myself?" I pleaded. "Aunt Alantha thought so much of it."

"Let the child have her way," said papa.

So that Aunt Alantha's case of stuffed birds was finally set up in my room at home, where it was unspeakably hideous, and nearly gave me the nightmare, until I got used to it.

In the spring, when we cleaned house, the maid thrust her broom-handle through one of the panes of glass, and knocked a mangy-looking yellow hammer off its perch. I picked it up.

"Poor thing!" said I. "It's coming all to pieces."

"I guess, miss," said Bridget, "the moths have got at 'em, worse luck."

"How heavy it is!" cried I. "Gracious me, Bridget."

"Arrah, miss, it's full of money it is!" shrieked Bridget. "It's stuffed wid bank-bills, wid a golden coin in the midst of it."

So it was. Every bird from the wee chippee up to the solemn and portly, blue-plumed woodpecker, were so many impromptu bags of gold and notes.

In Aunt Alantha's sly craft, she had disposed of her money where no earthly person could expect to find it, and we had received our inheritance at last.

"And it is all little Kate's doing," said papa. "If she hadn't bought in the case of stuffed birds at three dollars—wasn't that the sum, daughter?—where should we have been?"

Of course the thing got into the newspapers, as such things always do, headed "Strange Eccentricity of a Single Lady." And, mused I, if those burglars should have chanced to read it—burglars do read the papers sometimes, I suppose—I wonder what they thought?—*Saturday Night.*

A Valuable Animal.

A man, while crossing a lot, was attacked by a young bull calf and was severely bruised. Just as the victim had landed on the safe side of the fence, an old negro came out of a cabin near by, and, calling the man, said—

"Does you wanter buy dat animal, sah?"

"No; I want to kill the infernal thing, and I'm going to do it if I have to walk ten miles for a gun."

"W'y, what is you got agin him?"

"Didn't you see him butt me over the fence?"

"W'y, look yere, he didn' mean dat ter be buttin'. He thought he wuz 'commodatin' you, sah, in he'pin' you over. I's trained him ter he'p folks ober dis fence, an' dat's w'y he so valuable. W'y, las' wintah w'en I had de rheumatiz I couldn't er got ober de fence widout him."—*Arkansas Traveler.*

WOMEN AND MICE.

The reason why a woman is afraid of a mouse is a profound mystery—indeed, it has never been very closely proven that she is. But some women are constantly in such a nervous, irritable condition that the slightest thing annoys and startles them. The cause of this unfortunate state of affairs is usually some functional derangement; some distressing or painful irregularity, some derangement or peculiar weakness incident to her sex, or, it may be due to inflammation, ulceration or displacement, of some of the pelvic viscera, or to other organic lesions peculiar to her sex. From whichever cause it may arise, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive remedy, so certain in its curative results that its manufacturers sell it, through druggists, under a *guarantee* of its giving satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be *promptly refunded.* As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

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on those Lamps marked $4.50 and wonder how they can be sold so cheap. They are all hand-decorated, with shades to match, have brass founts, lined inside with brass and have brass standards. They have best duplex burners and flint glass chimney. Others of good value for 1.90, 2.90, 3.25, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 up to 25.00.

BEHOLD

these beautiful brass Hall Lamps, with ruby, pink or blue globes, for $2.90.

Extension Hanging Lamps,

all brass, with 14-in. shade and large size burner for $2.90.

Banquet Lamps

Silver Banquet Lamp complete, with silk lace shade and best burner, for $8.50.

EXTENSION

Piano Lamps

finished in brass, have centre-draught burner and silk lace shade for $12.50.

EQUAL TO

Electric Light.

Centre-Draught

LAMPS.

Each one warranted to give satisfaction, a soft and steady light.

A large size lamp, nickle-plated on brass, has 10-in. dome shade and best flint glass chimney, for

$3.25.

These lamps represent the best value in Newport. To be found only

—AT—

A. C. Landers',

167 THAMES ST.,

COVELL'S BLK.

Newport County News

TIVERTON.

The report of the librarian of the Union Public Library for the month of December is as follows: Biography 2; History, 5; Geography and Travel, 3; Poetry, 2; Science and Art, 1; Fiction, 51; Miscellaneous, 1; making the total circulation of books 65.

Three masted schooner John Bracewell arrived at Narragansett oil works Monday, December, 30th from North Weymouth laden with three hundred and fifty tons of dissolved acid Phosphate.

Steamer Isabel Bird owned by Joseph Church and others was towed from Tiverton to Providence Monday, where she is to be lengthened and put in thorough repair.

An entertainment consisting of three well laden trees followed by a concert was held at the Stone Church Christmas eve. Recitations were given by Earl Cutler, Lottie Gray, Lester Simmons, Bessie Tompkins, Alice Almy, Daisy Manchester, Ethel Wilcox, Hattie Cook, Annie Hart, Lillie Tabor, Mollie Tompkins and others.

Frank S. Stevens of Swansea, has quit-claimed to Annie L. Borden of Fall River, all the right, title and interest in the cottage and land situated on Lawton avenue and formerly owned by George Alexander.

Peleg D. Humphrey, guardian of Mary A. Smith and Lillian Howland, has sold to Charles F. Negus of Tiverton, for $200, a house lot containing sixty four rods of land situated in the village of Bridgeport, upon which he is building a one and a half story house.

Edson V. Evans of Tiverton has sold to George S. Palmer of Fall River, 2,500 square feet of land situated between the railway station and the Main road.

A library meeting was held Friday evening to discuss what action should be taken in building a library and reading room. A committee consisting of President, vice president 2nd vice president and treasurer were appointed to see what could be done in the matter and report at the next special meeting.

Frank and Emma White of Pawtuxet are in town the guests of LeRoy White and family.

Elmer A. Wilcox and William Brown, students at Brown University are spending their vacation in Tiverton.

Fernando A Wilcox and family are visiting friends in North Dighton.

Mrs. Christopher White has returned from her visit to Pawtuxet.

There was a large gathering in Whitridge Hall Friday evening to hear the debate on the relative productiveness of the sea and land. The wealth of the sea was rehearsed by Capt. Joseph Church, W. C. Pierce, Hon. George L. Church, David D. Humphrey and Mr. Tallman; while wealth was brought in from all parts of the land by Rev. H. W. Tate, Henry B. Gardiner, Peleg D. Humphrey, John T. Cook and Mr. Chace. The debate was the most lively of the series and showed great research on the part of the speakers in hunting up statistics relating to grain, minerals, manufactures, fisheries, and the decline of American shipping. The land and the sea industries of Rhode Island came in for a thorough overhauling. As a large proportion of the audience are interested in the productions of the sea, the vote showed that for them, at least, the sea was more productive than the land.

The concert given Sunday evening by the children of the Unitarian Sunday School proved to be a very enjoyable occasion. The singing, under the direction of Miss Anthony, was exceptionally good, and the Christmas exercise, "The Wonderful Star," was ably presented by the younger members of the school.

The Sunday School of the Congregational Church held its annual festival New Year's eve at White's Hall. A large company was present. The evening's entertainment was varied, with songs and recitations mostly of a humorous character, provoking thereby considerable mirth. The following programme was successfully carried out:—

Vocal trio — Song of the Ducks — Mrs. A. F. White, Mrs. Henry Durfee and Mr. Joseph Durfee.
Song, with guitar accompaniment, — Come, Come, Come. — By scholars of School No. 2.
Recitation — Lottie Manchester — Curfew Must Not Ring To-Night
Recitation — By Hattie M. Baldwin, Blanche Durfee, Alice Schliegel.
Song — Chicago Street Cries — A Round by Florence Brown, Mrs. White, Mrs. Durfee, Mr. Joseph Durfee.
Recitation — Miss Mabel Brown — The Champion Snoter
Guitar Duet — Miss S. E. Walker, Miss Mabel Brown
Recitation — Newton Brown — The Porcelain Dog
Recitation — Miss Geneva Cooke — The Elf-Child
Song — A Medley — By Mrs. White, Mrs. Durfee, Mr. Durfee.

Towards the close of the evening refreshments were served, and when the time for separation came one and all decided this had been a most enjoyable festival.

PORTSMOUTH.

On Wednesday evening D. D. Albert S. Walker, assisted by Charles I. Coggeshall as G. Mar.; George A. Brown as G. W.; Josiah C. Gifford as G. R. Sec.; J. Archie Sisson as G. Sec.; William D. C. Main as G. Treas.; and Nathaniel Peckham as G. Chaplain, installed the officers elect of "Oakland Lodge" into their respective chairs viz:

N. G.—John A. Elliott.
V. G.—Emerson A. Bishop.
Treas.—Parker L. Thurston.
Rec. Sec.—Peleg Almy.
Per. Sec.—Henry F. Anthony.
R. S. to N. G.—Charles I. Coggeshall.
S. S. to N. G.—John O. C. Peckham.
R. S. to V. G.—Isaac Albro.
L. S. to V. G.—Abner M. Brown.
Con.—Edward A. Coggeshall.
Warden—John T. Brown.
I. G.—Robert Patterson.
O. G.—John G. Barker.
R. S. S.—Edward Thurston.
L. S. S.—Frank I. Coggeshall.
Chap.—Albert S. Walker.

After the installation exercises were ended, the people adjourned to the hall, where the Barker Brothers of Providence, furnished the music for the social. An "Oyster Supper" was served in the dining room below.

On Thursday P. M. quite a large company of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy P. Durfee, from Brooklyn, Providence, Newport, New Bedford, Scituate and Portsmouth assembled at their home to join in the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of their marriage. They were kindly remembered with numerous tokens among which was a silver cake basket, 1 dozen plated table knives, ladle, fruit knives, etc. There were four generations present on this happy occasion. The following lines were handed to Mrs. Durfee by a kind friend and read by her brother-in-law the Rev. Alfred Manchester of Providence.

To Mr. and Mrs. Timothy P. Durfee on the thirtieth anniversary of their marriage, Jan. 2, 1890:

Fair as the dawn of the fairest day,
Calm as the morn in its earliest gray,
Narragansett Bay by sunlight kissed
While Portsmouth donned her bridal veil of mist.
Thus beams the vision, all aglow,
Of a festal day in the long ago.

Fond memory to her duty true
Brings back that bridal scene to view,
How life-like each well remembered face appears.
Although, intervening are a score and ten years,
And no happier couple would one care to see
Than were Harriet Peckham and Timothy D.

For thirty long years up life's rugged hill
They've toiled together, by God's good will.
They've swept from their threshold the snow and the dew; and have been to each other
What the world calls true blue.

To-day as we, your friends, assembled here
With words of greeting and warm good cheer,
Are glad that your lives have been true, and bright,
And that evening hath promise of heavenly light,
The light which shineth on steps to guide
And groweth as dim at the eventide.

Your children still loving the home of their birth
Have not wandered far from the circle of your hearth,
And as life's journey shall draw near its close with duties well done;
May heaven still preserve to you, Eloise, Lizzie and Jessie, the son.
And may the good Father, who blessings imparts,
Keep the dear grandson so dear to your hearts.

May ties of kinship, new love of friends
Still stronger grow until life shall end;
May health and comfort like sunshine pour,
May plenty attend thee, in basket and store,
Till duties all finished, the greatest, the least,
You are ushered above to the marriage feast.

The Newport Musical and Dramatic Club of Newport, will give a grand entertainment in Oakland Hall next Tuesday evening, 7th inst., consisting of songs and comedies, one of which is the delightful comedy, "To Oblige Benson." Admission 25cts.

A GREAT POTATO YIELD.

The Prize in the Contest Comes to New England. 738 Bushels per Acre. How the Result Was Secured.

The American Agriculturist a paper devoted to the farming interest offered last spring a Grand Cash Prize of Five Hundred Dollars in Gold to the person that raised the most potatoes on one acre by the use of fertilizers. A number of the Fertilizing Companies offered additional prize if raised by their fertilizer. Bowker Fertilizer Co., offered Six Hundred Dollars in Gold if the American Agriculturist Prize goes to potatoes grown exclusively on the Stockbridge Potato Manure. The New England Farmer Dec. 21st, 1889, has the following:

It is a pleasure to note that in the great potato contest of the American Agriculturist, the grand prize of $1100 offered by that paper and the Bowker Fertilizer Co., was awarded to Mr. Coy of Maine, for the largest yield on a single acre, of 738 bushels of potatoes grown exclusively on Stockbridge manures. Mr. Coy's farm is in Presque Isle, Northern Maine. The contest acre was quite smooth with a naturally dry soil, having slight exposure to the east. It was seeded to grass in the fall of 1882, after having been cropped with potatoes. No additional manure was applied when seeded, and no plant food was put on during the six years the land was in grass. The land was ploughed Aug. 15th, 1888, the sod being turned under six inches. It was carefully cross-ploughed April 30th, 1889. After laying open to the weather for two weeks, the ground was gone over with a spring tooth harrow. The land was then laid off in trenches 2 feet 9 inches apart. The seed (Dakota Red) was dropped May 15th 12 inches apart, making about 14,000 hills on the acre and was carefully covered to a depth of two or three inches. Four and one-half barrels of potatoes were used. The seed was taken from the cellar about six weeks before planting and spread thin upon the floor of a dry and reasonably warm room. Only such tubers were finally selected as had strong, green sprouts at the time of planting, and no small tubers were used. The seed was cut to two eyes. The sets were sprinkled with land plaster as fast as cut, to protect from rot and assist in giving the young plants a start. They were planted the day after cutting. Only about one set in a hundred failed to come up, such vacancies being replanted. Eleven hundred pounds of Stockbridge manure was scattered along the bottom of the trenches after they had been laid off for the seed, and was well mixed with the earth in and about the trenches with the hoe before planting. Nine hundred pounds was applied June 12th, at the time of the first hoeing, by scattering a small handful around each plant and working it carefully into the soil with a hand-hoe. At time of planting the soil, though dry, was rather cold. This continued for about ten days after planting, when it came off warm, with frequent showers. The crop was fairly up June 5th, and on the 12th was cultivated shallow. June 12th and 15th the crop was hoed by hand, and the trenches filled in level full. It was again cultivated June 20th, this time deeply and thoroughly, and was hoed on the 24th, 25th and 26th of June. In June there were two rains a week, and it was so wet that there were few chances to cultivate potatoes. July and the first half of August were dryer averaging about one good shower a week.

The potatoes in the field outside the acre limits were dug and picked and carried to the cellar before the contest acre was touched. On the prize acre the ordinary hand-diggers were used, requiring five men two and one-half days. The tubers were placed in flour barrels, being allowed to dry off a bit before being picked up, and the barrels were then weighed on platform scales. The weight of the empty barrels was taken from the gross weight, the potatoes taken to the cellar, and the same barrels again filled and weighed. The total weight was 44,305 pounds, equal to 738 bushels, of sixty pounds each, and 25 pounds over. Of this crop, 679 bushels 44 pounds were good merchantable potatoes, an average bushel containing 98 tubers. The balance, 58 bushels 41 pounds, were small and unmerchantable, an average bushel of these containing 405 tubers.

On the whole we are not surprised that these original special manures now so well-known should lead in this contest, for as the manufactures quite properly say, "there is no cheating the plant," and it is evident that this great crop was fed from beginning to end with the proper amount of food in acceptable forms.

Many manufacturers are making a fertilizer containing large quantities of plant food in unavailable forms costing but little, but such fertilizers only serve the purpose of misleading the chemists into giving high analyses and valuations, and while the chemist may be misled the crop never can be, and the crop is the final arbiter.

The manufacturers of the Stockbridge manures claim to make these manures of the very best material, and that hence when put to the test, whether in field or laboratory, they seldom fail to respond in a satisfactory manner, and as these manures in this trial not only produced the largest single crop of potatoes, but also the largest crop raised on fertilizers in the oat contest, it would seem that their claim was substantiated by the field test, which really is the only practical one.

The American Agriculturist says with truth that "the first lesson of this competition is that on the great majority of soils, complete high-grade special potato fertilizers (like the Stockbridges) are superior by far to stable manure for potatoes," and as the largest yield on stable manure either alone or with fertilizers was only 491 bushels it is no doubt true that high grade properly made fertilizers are the manures for this crop, both for producing yield and quality.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

INAUGURATION

—OF THE—

NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

The proprietor of the

NEWPORT OPERA HOUSE

having kindly offered the use of the House to the City authorities for the inauguration of the City Government of 1890, the public generally are cordially invited to attend the ceremonies of the inauguration at the Opera House on

MONDAY, January 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Seats will be reserved for past members of the City Government present and ex-members of City Departments and for Ladies.

MICHAEL A. McCORMICK,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by William Smith of the town of Portsmouth in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island and Isabella Smith, his wife, joining in release of dower, to the Island Savings Bank, bearing date November 12, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in Land Evidence of said Portsmouth, Volume 19, pages 226 and 227, default having occurred in the conditions contained therein; there will be sold at Public Auction on the premises hereinafter described in said town of Portsmouth, on SATURDAY, January 25, A. D. 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Smith at the time of the execution of said mortgage, to and in a certain tract or parcel of land lying in said Portsmouth, containing two acres, more or less, with a dwelling house and the buildings thereon standing and bounded Northerly by a highway called Child's Lane, Easterly by a road or highway leading to the public landing, Southerly by land of Mary T. Sanford and Westerly by a highway called the Power Lane, or however otherwise bounded.

The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
by STEPHEN B. NORMAN, Treasurer.

Newport, Jan. 3, 1890.

OFFICE OF

The Newport Gas Light Company,

181 Thames street,

Dec. 30th, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on Monday, January 13th, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M. A dividend will be payable on and after January 1st, 1890.

A. K. QUINN, Treasurer.

1-3

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 30, A. D. 1889.

IN THE PETITION in writing of Theodore N. Peckham, of Newport, presented this day, representing that

ANNIE FRANKLIN PECKHAM,

who resides in said Newport, and is a minor under the age of 14 years, to wit, of the age of [illegible] years, having no legal guardian; and praying that he, the said Theodore N. Peckham, or some other suitable person, may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of said minor:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 20th day of January, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the Newport Mercury once a week at least for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 30, A. D. 1889.

EMMA A. ARMINGTON, Executrix of the last will and testament of

REBECCA CHURCH ARMINGTON,

late of said Newport, deceased, presents her first and final account of administration on the said estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 20th day of January, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the Newport Mercury once a week at least for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 30, A. D. 1889.

HENRY C. STEVENS, Executor of the last will and testament of

GEORGE W. TAYLOR,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on said estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 20th day of January, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the Newport Mercury once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
Probate Clerk.

1-4

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 30, 1889.

GEORGE STANHOPE, Guardian of the persons and estates of

George H. Gladding and Nellie M. Gladding,

of Newport, minors, presents his annual account with the estates of said minors, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 20th day of January, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
Probate Clerk.

1-4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of LYDIA SHAW, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests persons having demands to present them and all indebted to make payment to him.

T. MUMFORD SEABURY,
Administrator.

Newport, December 28, 1889.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

—IN—

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware for the next 30 days.

D. L. CUMMINGS

Watchmaker & Jeweler,
146 THAMES STREET.

Wanted.

EMPLOYMENT for a few hours each day at copying writing up books, by an experienced accountant. Enquire at this office.

12-21

New Advertisements

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, Sc. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, October 11, A. D. 1889.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Providence, on the twelfth day of October, A. D. 1889, and returnable to the December term of said Court, A. D. 1889, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1888, in favor of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., a corporation duly created by law and having an office and place of business in the City and County of Providence and State aforesaid, plaintiff, against George P. Leonard, of the City and County of Newport, in State aforesaid, defendant, I have this day at 45 minutes past [illegible] o'clock P. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, George P. Leonard, had on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1889, at 30 minutes past 9 o'clock A. M., (the time of the attachment on the original writ,) in and to a certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Northwesterly on Wanner street, two hundred feet; Northeasterly on Gould street, land of Timothy and Mary Shea, land of Martha A. Corzens and land of William Ormsby, two hundred feet; Southeasterly on land of Timothy and Mary Shea and land of the Improved Teachers' Building Association, two hundred feet; and Southwesterly on Pond avenue, two hundred feet, be the said measurements more or less,

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in the State House in said City of Newport in said County on MONDAY, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

BENJ. EASTON, Jr.,
Sheriff.

12-28

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, Sc. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, October 7, A. D. 1889.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, within and for the County of Newport, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1889, and returnable to the September term of said Court, A. D. 1889, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on 15th day of April, A. D. 1889, in favor of [illegible] A. Potter of the City and County of Newport, State aforesaid, plaintiff, and against E. Truman Peckham, of the City, County and State aforesaid, defendant, I have this day at 15 minutes past 2 o'clock P. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendant, E. Truman Peckham, had on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1889, at 30 minutes past 3 o'clock P. M., (the time of the attachment on the original writ,) in and to a certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereupon and the appurtenances thereof, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Northerly on Arnold avenue one hundred and fifty feet, Easterly on land of William C. Elliot ninety-two and 5-100 feet, Southerly on land of Galen [illegible] part and part on land of John D. Richardson one hundred and fifty feet, and Westerly on said Arnold avenue ninety-two and 5-100 feet, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described;

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached estate at a Public Auction to be held at the Sheriff's Office in the State House in said city of Newport, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1890, at 12 o'clock M., for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees, and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

BENJ. EASTON, Jr.,
Sheriff.

NEWPORT, Sc. SUPREME COURT, A. D. 1889.

WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD, Jr., Assignee of Edwin G. Spooner,
vs.
JAMES T. HAMMOND et al. } In Equity.

BY VIRTUE of a decree made in the above entitled cause by said Court, December 12, A. D. 1889, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction on the premises hereinafter described on SATURDAY, January 11, A. D. 1890, at 12 o'clock noon: first, that lot of land in the City of Newport in the State of Rhode Island, with a block of stores, a blacksmith's shop and other buildings thereon, bounded southeasterly on Broadway fifty-seven and 65-100 feet; southwesterly on land of Patrick Burke one hundred and one feet, more or less; westerly on West Broadway fifty-one and [illegible] feet; northeasterly on land of Timothy Maney forty-four and 6-10 feet and on the parcel of land next hereinafter described ninety-eight feet, more or less, with a right of way appurtenant thereto twelve feet wide across the extreme western portion of said last mentioned parcel, to Edward street;—and (but only in case that one-fourth of the net proceeds of the sale of the lot above described shall be insufficient to pay a certain mortgage thereon given by said Edwin G. Spooner to Ellen T. Baker), that certain lot of land in said City of Newport, with a store and other buildings thereon, bounded southeasterly on Broadway twenty-seven feet, more or less; southwesterly on the lot next above described ninety-eight feet, more or less; northwesterly on said land of said Timothy Maney, and northeasterly one hundred feet, more or less, on Edward street, subject to the right of way aforesaid.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required to pay ten per cent. of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the remainder thereof in ten days from the date of sale, when the deed or deeds will be delivered.

DARIUS BAKER,
JOSEPH P. COTTON,
LEWIS L. SIMMONS, } Commissioners.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 20, 1889-3w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM L. BARTHOLOMEW, of Pomfret, in the State of Connecticut, hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Executor of the will of SARAH HASSARD, late of Pomfret in said State of Connecticut, deceased, and that he is qualified to act as such Executor.

Newport, December 28, 1889.

ESTABLISHED 1780

Caswell, Massey & Co.,

have just received a new lot of

SACHETS,

including their new perfume,

DOUBLE VIOLET

—AND—

White Heliotrope.

The Celebrated Toilet

NO. 6 COLOGNE

In Plain and Fancy Bottles.

Also a full line of

Fancy Goods,

such as

Fine Cut Glass Bottles,
Nail Toilets,
Fancy Mirrors,
Bon-Bon Boxes,
Traveling Cases,
etc., etc.

—BY—

THOS. BURLINGHAM,

Aquidneck Hall, 83 Mill Street

AUCTIONEER.

Storage for furniture, pianos, oil paintings, etc., household furniture, Bankrupt Stocks and job lots of merchandise bought for cash. Sale every Thursday at 10 A. M. 11-17-1y

AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction on SATURDAY, January 4, 1890, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the Aquidneck Fair Grounds in Middletown: Several stacks of hay, lot of lumber, several good show cases, and household articles and other goods too numerous to mention, belonging to the owners of the Aquidneck Fair Grounds. Conditions at time and place of sale.

JAMES ANTHONY,
Auctioneer.

12-28

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 24, 1889.

SAMUEL BATEMAN, Executor of the last will and testament of

BENJAMIN BATEMAN,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his final account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 13th day of January, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
Probate Clerk.

12-28

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 23, A. D. 1889.

IN THE PETITION in writing of Margie B. Lacy, of Brooklyn, New York, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

ALFRED BARKER,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to her, an Executrix named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 13th day of January, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
Probate Clerk

12-28

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 16, 1889.

IN THE PETITION in writing of Susan Irish, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

JAMES IRISH,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to her, the Executrix named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
Probate Clerk.

12-21

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 16, A. D. 1889.

RUMFORD SEABURY, Executor of the last will and testament of

MARY SHAW,

late of said Newport, deceased, presents his second and final account of administration on the estate of said deceased and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 6th day of January, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 16, 1889.

EDWARD NEWTON, Guardian of the person and estate of

AUSTRIS D. LANGLEY,

of full age, of Newport, presents his first account with the estate of said Austris and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 6th day of January, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the Newport Mercury once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., December 16, A. D. 1889.

CHARLES A. PECKHAM, Administrator on the estate of

PHILIP MASON PECKHAM,

late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his second and final account therewith for examination and allowance.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown on Monday, the 20th day of January next, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.

12-21

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., December 16, A. D. 1889.

JOHN S. FREEBORN and others present to this Court their petition in writing, praying that letters of administration on the estate of their late mother,

LUCY A. FREEBORN,

widow, late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate, may be granted to Lewis L. Simmons, according to law.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twentieth day of January, next, A. D. 1890, at ten o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.

12-21

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., December 16, A. D. 1889.

EDWIN L. ROBINSON and PHILIP S. TAGGART present to this Court their petition in writing, representing that the estate of

SARAH S. ROBINSON,

late of said Middletown, deceased, of which estate the said Edwin is the Administrator, has been settled and praying for a cancellation of the bond given for the administration thereof and for the discharge of the sureties thereon.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown on Monday, the twentieth day of January next, A. D. 1890, at ten o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.

12-21

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED appointed in the last will and testament of JOHN G. SMITH, late of Middletown, R. I., deceased as the Executor thereof has duly qualified himself as such Executor by giving bond to the Court of Probate of said Middletown. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to present them and those indebted thereto make payment to the undersigned.

CLINTON G. SMITH,
Executor.

Middletown, R. I., December 21, 1889.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Honorable, the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors against the estate of JAMES F. FITZGERALD, late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 16th day of September, A. D. 1889 are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that the 16th day of December, 1889, the 17th day of February, 1890 and the 17th day of March, 1890, at 7 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, and the store of Patrick H. Horgan, 58 West Broadway, in said Newport, are appointed by us the times and place to attend the said creditors for the receiving of their claims.

CONSTANT SMITH,
PATRICK H. HORGAN,
MICHAEL F. MURPHY, } Comm'rs

11-16

WREATHS, CROSSES AND

Stars made up of Immortelles for Cemetery. Call and see our

PRIMROSES

—AT—

WILSON GREENHOUSES, 346 B'WAY.